

1. September Minutes for approval –Excerpt related to Community Solar Presentation
2. October Minutes for approval
3. Priority Setting Information
 - a. July 1st Memo for the 2015 Commission Annual Action Plan
 - b. 2015 Commission Priority Initiatives
 - c. Strategic Planning Power Point
 - d. FY 2015 Commissioners Priority Initiatives Place Mat
 - e. Links to important online documents

Press Play 2018

<http://www.fortlauderdale.gov/home/showdocument?id=4642>

Fast Forward 2035

<http://www.fortlauderdale.gov/home/showdocument?id=4202>

Fast Forward 2035, year in review

<http://www.fortlauderdale.gov/home/showdocument?id=282>

Sustainability Action Plan

<http://www.fortlauderdale.gov/home/showdocument?id=5733>

Commissioners Annual Action Plan 2015

<http://www.fortlauderdale.gov/home/showdocument?id=4045>

Commissioners Annual Action Plan 2104 3Q

<http://www.fortlauderdale.gov/home/showdocument?id=4260>

SE Florida Regional Climate Compact

<http://www.southeastfloridacclimatecompact.org//wp-content/uploads/2014/09/regional-climateaction-plan-final-ada-compliant.pdf>

2015 Budget Book – Staff recommends review of the initiatives of the Sustainability Division outlined on pages 201-209

<http://www.fortlauderdale.gov/home/showdocument?id=4553>

Community Investment Projects - Staff recommends review of key projects for FY 2015 listed on pages 7-14

http://www.fortlauderdale.gov/documents/cip/CIP2015-2019_proposed.pdf

- f. Dr. Goetz Priority setting spreadsheet (separate file)
4. Alternative Fuels Power point and Report
5. Smoke Free Information
 - a. Vero Beach Resolution
 - b. Coral Springs Ordinance
 - c. Tobacco Free Parks - Florida Map showing Municipal Park and Recreational Facilities with Tobacco Policies
 - d. Broward County Municipal Parks Tobacco/Smoking Ordinances
6. FPL Community Solar Communication
 - a. DRAFT Communication - Alberani
 - b. Draft Communication and Resolution - Goetz (separate file)
7. Draft Smoke Free Communication - Alberani

DRAFT

CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE
SUSTAINABILITY ADVISORY BOARD
CITY HALL CONFERENCE ROOM
100 NORTH ANDREWS AVENUE – 8th Floor Conference Room
FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA 33301
September 22, 2014 – 6:30 PM

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				Cumulative Attendance 1/2014 through 12/2014	
MEMBERS	APPT BY	ATTENDANCE	PRESENT	ABSENT	
1. Vacant, Chair	-	-	-	-	
2. Alena Alberani, Vice Chair	II	P	5	4	
3. Daniel Ayers	M	A	8	1	
4. Steven Cook	I	P	8	1	
5. Vicki Eckels	IV	P	7	1	
6. William Goetz	I	P	5	0	
7. Vacant	IV	-	-	-	
8. Jim Moyer	III	P	9	0	
9. Mate Thitisawat	C	P	6	3	
10. Cheryl Whitfield	III	P	9	0	
11. Jim Wood	II	P	4	2	

Also Present

Sustainability Division of Public Works

Todd Hiteshow, Environmental Services Manager, Public Works – Sustainability Division

Mary Ann Johnston, Administrative Aide, Public Works – Sustainability Division

Tyler Whitmire, Senior Management Fellow, Public Works – Sustainability Division

Call of Order/Roll Call

The meeting was called to order by Acting Chair Alberani at 6:33 pm, roll was called, and it was determined a quorum was present.

Approval of Meeting Minutes

Minor corrections to the August 25, 2014 meeting minutes were requested and Acting Chair Alberani asked for a motion to approve the minutes of this meeting.

- o **Motion** made Dr. Goetz and seconded by Ms. Eckels to approve these minutes. In a voice vote, the Board passed the motion unanimously.

New Business

Nominations for SAB Chair – Dr. Goetz nominated Acting Chair Alberani to the position of Chair for the SAB. Ms. Eckels seconded it and it was unanimously approved by the Board.

Nominations for the SAB Vice Chair – Ms. Eckels was nominated to the position of Vice Chair of the SAB by Dr. Goetz and Chair Alberani seconded the motion. It was unanimously approved by the Board.

Staff Liaison Report

Mr. Hiteshew provided highlights of the following announcement/events:

- Communication – GMO – still in progress and will let you know when it will be forwarded to Commission.
- Green Construction Code event – held last week in conjunction with ICLEI. Mr. Hernandez from DSD presented at this event.
- Coastal Cleanup – last Saturday Sept. 20th –60 volunteers at the site that the City staff ran.
- Oct. 14th – Ordinance revisions for Florida Friendly landscaping – 5:00-6:30pm – 1st Floor Chambers.
- SE Florida Regional Climate Summit – Oct 1-2, Miami Beach.

Presentations

Food Forest:

- Miguel Afonso, Valerie Amor and Michael Madfis presented.
- Mr. Afonso suggested a decentralized model for Food Forest to bring food into the cities and have them wherever people are located. Food Forests are one method to achieve this end. A Food Forest is a forest of fruits, nuts, perennial vegetables, and annual vegetables (with beneficial insects). There are several layers within this area – herbaceous layer, small trees, going into larger trees, palm layer and vining layer. All can be food plants.
- We used to have 15 staple crops and now we are down to 5 staple crops. The crops in a Food Forest sustain themselves. Once this Food Forest is established it will last for generations. It doesn't need to occupy a large space.
- Some of the benefits of a Food Forest include: increase the soil biomass (carbon sequestration), large plant mass (canopy), greater soil water capacity, and a greater incentive to not use chemicals since you're growing food. A Food Forest would require less inputs and maintenance over time (pathways and borders).
- Esthetics – We need more shade in an urban environment and a Food Forest would show what people can do in their gardens. An opportunity for ecotourism could potentially result from the development of a Food Forest. A tropical location such as South Florida can grow a wider variety of food than a place such as Seattle which does have Food Forests.
- Ms. Amor's presentation was on an edible Food Forest. On September 19th, she participated in Park(ing) Day Fort Lauderdale 2014. She had a pamphlet to show how we could have a Food Forest in Fort Lauderdale. There are obvious environmental and socio-economic benefits to having a Food Forest.
- She discussed the Oct. 14 Landscape Ordinance Workshop and how we could do more about this issue. Broward County will be redoing their land use plan and

looking at SAB's agriculture recommendations that were worked on earlier this year. This land use plan examination will go on for about 1.5 years and citizens have an opportunity to participate.

- On Oct. 25 Ms. Amor will be meeting with the City's Neighborhood Support contact person (Mr. Hruschka) to discuss Food Forests. He's very interested in this idea.
- Michael Madfis – He is very knowledgeable about maintaining a landscape without pesticides.
- He agreed with Mr. Afonso about not spraying Food Forests with pesticides. He discussed how sabal palms assisted bees with their nectar.
- He suggested that a microstep be used to start something in the City such as Flagler Village where we would do a pilot site to see if it would be successful in spreading out into different areas within the City. We could educate people with such a microstep.
- Mr. Wood – Asked who would organize and manage such a Food Forest. Mr. Madfis suggested planting things in borders that are easily accessible to people. Perhaps you would have a City farmer to maintain an area. Perhaps you would encourage recent immigrants to maintain the forests since they're familiar with non-pesticide farming. You could create activities for the whole community and encourage them to maintain the site (i.e., afterschool kids encouraged to maintain the site).
- Dr. Goetz asked if the City arborist had been approached and Mr. Madfis said that they talked about something about a year ago. He suggested that you start a small site like Flagler Village that is close to a lot of people and they are more likely to use the food.
- Mr. Madfis suggested that an RFP be developed but the Board realized you would need an economic aspect. They've put together proposals for converting landscaping to edible landscaping in the past.
- Ms. Eckels asked that someone put together a nice communication that we can put forward to the City. Chair Alberani suggests that if we tie it together with the Oct. 14 Landscape workshop, that would go over better with the Commission.
- Mr. Moyer asks if watering was reduced, what would happen to the plants. Mr. Madfis responded that if you encourage root growth, the soil holds water better and you reduce the amount you have to give plants since you are providing shade, etc.
- The Board will need some backup literature from the presenters so that they better understand and present the concept to Commission.
- Mr. Moyer asked about putting food forests in schools? They have lots of area to grow things and this would encourage kids to grow food and take it home to their families.

Presentation by SAB Members Proposed Communication – Geoengineering Resolution

- Ms. Whitfield offered to postpone her presentation of the proposed communication until next meeting due to time constraints.

Old Business

FPL Community Solar

- Mr. Antheil, Director of Advocacy for the Florida Solar Energy Industries Association presented.
- He did not feel that the FPL proposal was a true community solar program. Neighbors should decide where to build a solar facility and receive the benefit of the array or get credit on their bills by putting energy back into the grid. He discussed large solar farms that exist in Midwest and how they benefit the advance of solar as a viable industry. He was against solar arrays controlled by a power provider when they are at the cost of the rate payers or when they prevent community members from having their own community solar system. He commended FPL for making the effort with their program but it doesn't make real progress for community solar. It's more of a way to make them look good.
- Mr. Antheil spoke on FEECA (Florida Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act). He felt that individual residents should be able to finance a \$5000-10,000 solar array at their home. He also felt that net metering would be under attack here in Florida.
- He noted that Orlando created the first community solar array and every rate payer now has a fixed electricity bill for the next 20 years. Orlando has its own utility company.
- Ms. Eckels needed the direct tie in that people in the community are receiving the benefit from FPL's proposal.
- Chair Alberani would like something that they could present to the board that discussed both the FPL contract and what could be done within the City. Maybe we could get something in the middle between what FPL is offering and what we can do here.
- A discussion was held about sending a communication to Commission about the FPL proposal. Dr. Goetz requested that the Board asks staff to hold off on approving a contract until they can prepare a Communication to Commission.
 - Motion** made by Dr. Goetz to recommend that we send a communication that the City ceases negotiations with FPL for the Community Solar Array. Ms. Eckels seconded the motion.
- Ms. Eckels felt that the City was sanctioning the 'scam' to its citizens who wouldn't benefit at all from it by paying \$9.00/month to FPL on their bill.
- Mr. Antheil felt that if you removed incentives from all fuels/energies, solar was just as inexpensive as other fuels. Technology based energies have prices that will go down while commodity energies prices will go up.
- Mr. Hiteshew recommended the Board communicate to Dr. Gassman what has happened today when she gets back from her conference. He suggested wording

Comment [TW1]: 7:36pm

Comment [TW2]: 7:38pm

Comment [TW3]: 7:38:20pm

Comment [TW4]: 7:38:30pm

Comment [TW5]: 7:40pm

Comment [TW6]: 7:41pm

Comment [TW7]: 7:42:30pm

for a communication to Commission: "The SAB heard from FPL at their August meeting and heard from the Advocacy for the Florida Solar Energy Industries Association at their September meeting and we would like to thoroughly vet the program at our October meeting and request that Commission not to enter into any binding agreements until such vetting".

- **Motion** made by Ms. Eckels that we use Mr. Hiteshew's suggested wording for the communication. Seconded by Mr. Wood.
- Mr. Hiteshew noted that the soonest we could get this communication to Commission would be at the Oct. 21st meeting. The next SAB meeting is Oct. 27th.
- Dr. Goetz withdrew his original motion. Ms. Eckels withdrew her motion as well.
- Dr. Goetz proposed a new communication: "Whereas the Sustainability Advisory Board has had presentations from FPL and Florida Solar Energy Industries Association and whereas based on these presentations, the SAB believes the project warrants further consideration by the SAB. Be it resolved that the SAB recommends that the City not proceed with any binding agreements with FPL on the solar energy initiative pending further consideration and recommendations by the SAB".
 - **Motion** made by Dr. Goetz to accept the language above for the communication to Commission. Seconded by Ms. Eckels. The Board passed this motion unanimously.

New Business/Discussion

- Election of Chair and Vice Chair (see above)

Board Communications

- See above for Community Solar.
- Ms. Eckels suggested someone put together a communication for Food Forests pending backup materials from today's presenters.

Public Comment

- None

Committee Comments:

Chair Alberani – Asked everyone to look at Amendment #1 in the upcoming election regarding protecting Florida's waters and natural areas. This would divert some funding toward clean water, Everglades restoration, etc.

Mr. Moyer – Agreed with the suggestion about public schools and Food Forests. He recommended that we have someone from Broward Schools at one of our meeting to listen to a presentation those given at today's meeting.

Mr. Thitisawat – Asked about reaching out to universities to do a Food Forest on campus. He could talk to Mr. Abbate at FAU.

Mr. Cook – Suggested that we invite Echo City Partners (PACE program) for a presentation.

Mr. Wood – Wanted to have the discussion about Geoengineering and was interested in the FPL pilot program.

Dr. Goetz – Asked people to give comments on the hybrid electrical vehicles.

No Comment:

- Ms. Eckels
- Ms. Whitfield

Items for Next Meeting:

- Mr. Hiteshew asked the Board to specify the topics or presentations to include for the upcoming agenda.

Potential Presentation(s) for next meeting

1. Geoengineering Resolution – postponed from today's meeting.
2. Goetz – Hybrid electrical vehicles.
3. Old Business – FPL Community Solar – further discussion – no presenters. Would like any staff involved in this to participate at this meeting so SAB can discuss with them the timeline, and where the City of Fort Lauderdale is in the process.

Potential Presentation for Future Meeting

- Echo City Partners (PACE program) – Mr. Cook
- Clothing recycling – Mr. Moyer

Adjournment

With no further business to come before the Board at this time, the meeting adjourned at 8:47 pm.

Next meeting date: October 27, 2014 – 8th Floor Conference Room, City Hall [Minutes prepared by Mary Ann Johnston]

**CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE
SUSTAINABILITY ADVISORY BOARD
CITY HALL CONFERENCE ROOM
100 NORTH ANDREWS AVENUE – 8th Floor
FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA 33301
OCTOBER 27, 2014 - 6:30 PM**

			Cumulative Attendance 1/2014 through 10/2014	
MEMBERS	APPT BY	ATTENDANCE	PRESENT	ABSENT
1. Alena Alberani, Chair	II	P	6	4
2. Vicki Eckels	IV	P	8	1
3. Daniel Ayers	M	P	9	1
4. Steven Cook	I	P	9	1
5. William Goetz	1	P	6	0
6. Jim Moyer	III	P	10	0
7. Mate Thitisawat	C	P	7	3
8. Cheryl Whitfield	III	P	10	0
9. Jim Wood	II	A	4	3
10. Vacant	II			
11. Vacant	III			

Also Present - Sustainability Division of Public Works

Nancy J. Gassman, PH.D. Assistant Public Works Director

Tyler Whitmire, Staff Liaison

Carlos Berriz, SR Auto and Equip Engineer, Fleet Services

Adrienne Ehle, Planner III

Jimmy Koeth, Principal Planner

Gene Dempsey, Parks Supervisor

Call of Order/Roll Call

Tyler Whitmire called the roll: Mate, Alena, Vicki, Daniel, William Goetz, Cheryl ,

Jim Moyer joined at 6:35

Steven Cook arrived 7:15

Minutes Concern:

Second bullet: He was against arrays being exclusive to the power utility.

Confirm that the “board” commended FPL for making the effort.

September minutes will be approved at the next meeting.

Staff Liaison Report

Tyler gave a brief overview of the delay of the SAB communications at the October 21 Commission Conference Meeting. Ms. Eckles recommended members discuss the SAB Communication with their board members on Monday evenings in advance of the Tuesday Commission meetings. Ms. Whitfield requested a clarification of the Communication approval process.

SE FL Regional Climate Leadership Conference was discussed as successful and internationally attended.

The new ESMS (Environmental and Sustainability Management System) program was briefly discussed and MaryAnn Johnston introduced as the new coordinator. This program is tied to the Action item in the Sustainability Action Plan.

Tyler introduced the idea that the Sustainability Division will be using interns to support the tree strategic plan.

Tyler offered the Board Guide to members.

Carlos briefly described the outcome of the Southeast Region Alternative Fuel Conference in Raleigh, North Carolina this month. He discussed the passionate nature of alternative fuel advocates/vendors. He confirmed that Fort Lauderdale Fleet is performing or considering many of the criteria to improve fuel that were recommended at the conference.

Dr. Goetz recommended an order change on the agenda to have Florida Friendly Landscape Ordinance moved forward.

Presentations on City Initiatives

Florida Friendly Landscape (FFL) Ordinance - Adrienne Ehle introduced Gene Dempsey, the City Forester. Gene noted that the ordinance revision targeted the use of FFL to reduce water use in the city. The City's ordinance is consistent with the Broward County NatureScape ordinance and is consistent with the city vision, SFWMD plans and regional climate action plan. The ordinance meets 6 of the 9 FFL plans (Right Plant, Right Place, Manage Yard responsibly, recycle yard waste, reduce stormwater runoff, and protect the waterfront...). Plants should be grouped by their irrigation needs. Gene showed examples of local FFLs to reduce turf, to increase the use of mulch and use plants to protect the waterfront. He recommended Floridayards.org as a good website to help plan out residential gardens. He showed how FFL can incorporate color. The ordinance aligns with FDEP, SFWMD and Broward County's ordinances. Modifications in the proposed ordinance include new definitions, increases the

percentage of required native plants, limits turfgrass and increases the use of street trees. Upgraded criteria reflect sustainability principles, such as including fruit trees. A proposed change includes requiring a permit for removal of smaller trees.

It was recommended that once the ordinance is approved, a flyer needs to go out on “Next Door” to summarize the changes. Chair Alberani suggested incorporating incentives.

Daniel Ayers proposed the Board submit a communication to the Commission to support the new FFL changes proposed by staff. Vote was unanimous. (7:36pm)

Presentation by Members

Geoengineering Resolution – Richard McCurdy, citizen and Judy Summers representing the grandsons and granddaughters of the pioneers of Fort Lauderdale. Noted that con trails morph into a haze. The contrails contain chemicals including Aluminum and Barium. Chair Alberani noted that there are trials to use contrails to seed the sky to reduce the impacts of climate change. Wants people to increase the awareness. A You-tube video was shown.

Ms. Whitfield – The sustainability action plan includes air quality and the need to address climate issues. Chem trails contain aluminum, barium, and strontium. There is a NATO program to spray geoengineering chemicals. There is an international protest against geoengineering. Local governments are starting to show concern. There are chemical trails over Fort Lauderdale. The proposed ordinance is one city saying no to a larger organization. There is a precedent for this. Ms. connected industrialize agriculture to poverty in the third world. Connected GMOs with chem trails. This suppressed economies in the third world and pumped up the US. Recommended resolution for inviting aerial sprayers to find out who is spraying, why are they spraying, and what are they spraying. She wants to encourage the SAB to consider vetting this topic and identify the sprayers.

Dr. Goetz expressed his doubts on the evidence of chemical trails and medical impacts. He reviewed the articles provided. He believes that none of the articles support that this type of geoengineering is occurring. The articles did not recommend a ban but did recommend that geoengineering should be regulated at the national or international level, and was not aware of science to support the occurrence of geoengineering.

Chair Alberani reminded the board of its mission and noted the connection of this topic to air quality. But felt this was beyond the scope of the SAB. We need to consider what we can or can't do. Mr. Ayers thought this topic was too big for the SAB. He noted concern about activities which alter our air quality. In Florida, we still spray for mosquitoes. Perhaps SAB could entertain a presentation by the County. This would be at a scale that we could be smarter about rather than something the US military might be doing.

Ms. Whitfield noted that we don't know who is spraying and it is not subject to transparency. Could we raise awareness of this issue? Ms. Eckels said we can't invite a group to present that is not known and is not likely to want to come forward. She didn't know how to vet a project of this magnitude. Ms.

Summers noted a government patent on this issue. Ms. Alberani noted that we need to control the scope of what a volunteer board can control. Ms. Whitfield suggested that the County controlled the airport and offered to invite a vendor who might be spraying. Chair Alberani reminded the board who we are and what we do. Ms. Whitfield will do additional research.

8:25 Jim Moyer stepped out.

Public Comment

Laura Croscenco – Expressed concern about exposure to second hand smoke in parks and at the beach. She noted that the Commission was supportive. She is asking the Sustainability Advisory Board to support having a designated smoke free beach and endorse and support this in Tallahassee (BUS 4 October 24 3:15 pm afternoon agenda). Matthew Competiello with American Lung Association – supporting no smoking designation for parks, beaches etc. Dr. Goetz asked if any city had a similar ordinance or information on economic impacts of second hand smoke. Ms. Croscenco asked if we can send a resolution to Commission for designating a smoke free beach. Tyler noted that the Commission was generally enthusiastic of the topic. Tyler offered to send a link to the conference video and any materials that Mr Competiello provided for the board to review prior to the next meeting.

Hybrid Electric Vehicle

Dr. Goetz began on his memo on the Hidden costs. On hybrid vehicles, the life cycle carbon costs of hybrid and electrical vehicles are as bad or worse when it comes to pollution. The electrical energy to make hybrids are greater for the light frames and manufacture of the batteries. The consensus of the studies is that until the grid includes more renewable energy, we should not support hybrid vehicles. CAFÉ standards allow car manufacturers to average out the emissions from the high economy vehicles to the low. For every high economy vehicles, a manufacturer can put out a low economy vehicle. Ms. Eckels noted that it is a bitter pill to swallow to note this about hybrids. She noted that the cost of solar was coming down and that technological advances help improve technology. Is it cost effective to go with electric vehicles? Mr. Ayers noted that he read a New York Times article that noted that the issue of these cars is not so much that they are using fossil fuels, but rather that they are using a lot of carbon. The grid is less carbon intense than it was five years ago. What may have been true in the past is not true now. He will provide the article. Ms. Whitfield tied the issue of technology evolution with economy then tied this to the Global BEM conference on suppressed technology. The discussion turned toward the fleet criteria for lifecycle analysis. It was noted that as electric vehicles age, the electricity is getting cleaner. The emissions are displaced from the vehicle tailpipe to the manufacturer. Dr. Goetz suggested that we need to be careful to use pilots and not put all of our focus on a variety of options. City fleet should consider lifecycle costs. Steve will provide his reference to the newer American Society Academy report.

Board would like to bridge academia and city pilot projects to take advantage of the untapped talent and resources available at the universities.

8:51pm -

FPL- FPL is fronting the money to generate electricity with customer's volunteer funding. Dr. Gassman explained the potential benefits. Steve was concerned that this could limit our ability to take advantage of PACE. Dr. Goetz said our track record of negotiating with FPL is poor. He said there are other models for community solar that allows greater and more direct return on the community solar. Mr. Ayers feels that this program disincentivizes. Ms. Eckels feels that FPL is trying to clamp down on net metering. Dr. Goetz read his proposed resolution.

Dr. Gassman raised the issue that the resolution was not factual. Ms. Eckels recommended that there should be some accountability. Mr. Ayers supported the idea that we need to make it the best it can be. He discussed the opportunity related to the peak power load.

Community shared solar agreement /look at Sunset ?? - Alena – we think it can be better. Communication recommended.

Communication: 2 and 3 bullet and recommend that the City reconsider the FPL Community Solar projects that directly benefit the City, strong accountability and the money will go towards actual community benefits.

Doesn't impact any other and 2, whereas staff has indicated that this is moving forward, that staff auditing and additional solar.

Ms. Eckels was concerned about the transparency of the project and would like to have some sort of requirements in place that will allow the City and the neighbors to see how much money is donated, where it goes and how much energy is produced.

Dr. Gassman mentioned that FPL approached the City about the opportunity and we are working together to reach agreeable terms during the negotiations, which are still in process. Plug in car charging stations, and LED lighting for the park were some of the options that have been discussed.

Mr. Ayers believed that the current project is a poor effort will only benefit FPL and he would like a more concerted effort to move forward with some sort of design that will benefit the neighbors directly.

The group agreed to put together a new communication supporting the project with some conditions. They want to encourage the Commission to negotiate for more tangible and direct neighbor benefits similar to other municipalities like plug in car chargers, and LED lights. They also indicate the word "community" could be removed from the name of the project since it is not a true community project but a way for FPL to get good press.

The group tells Alena that they trust her judgment to create the communication.

**(9:38pm-9:41pm) The group does NOT make or pass a motion.

9:41pm

Edible Forest

Valerie Amor and Michael Madfis were in attendance to answer any questions about the Edible forest communication and to propose their idea to write a white paper for the project. There was a belief that the two would show up with a white paper or guidance about how to move forward. Debate ensued about the next steps. Should the board: attempt to collect research which already exists; ask Valerie and Michael to write a white paper; create a communication to the commission that we support a RFQ, RFP; or ask them to consider a pilot project with what we already know?

It was agreed to table the discussion.

A discussion started about how to productively move the group forward. Should meetings be longer? How to make the meetings as productive as possible, understand what is happening at the city AND have substantive debates?

It was agreed that the next meeting should focus on only the most important items and dedicate time for strategic priority setting for the 2015 year.

Tyler agreed to start pulling together the commissioners priorities as part of the process.

10:00

For the next meeting it was agreed to:

Review smoke free beaches information that Tyler will send out this week and be prepared to consider writing a smoke free beaches communication.

Table Edible Forest until after we get priority setting done.

Make priority setting a New Business item

Have Carlos present the Alternative Fuels Report and be prepared to consider writing a Smoke free beaches communication. This could be used to help guide the City Manager as he prioritizes funding for the next fiscal year in February.

Dr. Gassman updates Steve Cook about Sidewalk Obstruction parking and Trolley exhaust.

Ms. Whitfield, Ms. Eckels, and Alena briefly discuss the BEM and how it could be brought up in priority setting.

Ms. Eckels – makes a motion to adjourn, Daniel Ayers seconds – unanimous vote

10:13:45 AA- meeting adjourned -

Next Agenda

Presentation

Alternative Fuel Subcommittee support

Old Business

Food Forest – Review of the RFP language (postponed)

New Business

Smoke Free Beaches Designation Communication to the Board (check with Jill on someone who gave a presentation)

Priority Setting

Next two meetings are

December 15th

November 24th



**CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE
City Commission Agenda Memo
REGULAR MEETING**

#14-0854

TO: Honorable Mayor & Members of the
Fort Lauderdale City Commission

FROM: Lee Feldman, ICMA-CM, City Manager

DATE: July 1, 2014

TITLE: FY 2015 Commission Annual Action Plan

Recommendation

It is recommended that the City Commission accept the FY 2015 Commission Annual Action Plan.

Background

I am pleased to present the third Commission Annual Action Plan (CAAP), our organization's highest priority strategic initiatives for FY 2015. This is the product of thoughtful preparation by staff, and collaborative decision-making by the City Commission. The steps and foundation used to develop the FY 2015 Commission Annual Action Plan include:

- *Fast Forward Fort Lauderdale, Our City Our Vision 2035,*
- *Press Play Fort Lauderdale, Our City, Our Strategic Plan 2018,* which incorporates 42% of the Vision Plan ideas,
- The citywide statistically valid Neighbor Survey conducted in November and December of 2013,
- Departmental Performance Analysis and Outlook, developed by each Department and their staff; highlighting the current and upcoming strategic initiatives, successes, challenges, an environmental scan, and three to five year outlook,
- A meeting with the Directors and Assistant Directors of the Community Building Leadership Team, and
- Two prioritization workshops with the City Commission on April 17th and June 5th.

At this time, thorough project plans, including scopes, milestones, are being developed by key staff in an interdepartmental approach. Preliminary funding has been allocated through the proposed budget; wherever possible leveraging partner resources. These initiatives will be integrated as the main priorities of each Cylinder of Excellence team's annual work plan. Quarterly progress reports of the Commission Annual Action Plan will continue to be provided to the City Commission, and departmental progress reporting and cross-collaboration will continue to take place at monthly FL²STAT meetings.

FY 2015 COMMISSION ANNUAL ACTION PLAN	
POLICY AGENDA	TEAM
Top Priority	
1. 17 th Street Mobility Plan	Infrastructure
2. Stormwater Management Plan	Infrastructure
3. Comprehensive Homeless Strategy	Public Places
4. Beach Renourishment	Business Development
High Priority	
5. Traffic Flow & Signal Synchronization Analysis: Moving Cars and People	Infrastructure
6. Comprehensive Canal Dredging Master Plan	Infrastructure
7. Riverwalk District Plan	Public Places
8. Las Olas Marina	Public Places
9. Tunnel Pedestrian Plaza and Intersection Improvements	Public Places
MANAGEMENT AGENDA	TEAM
Top Priority	
1. All Aboard Florida Passenger Rail and Station Area Plan	Infrastructure
2. Soccer and Lacrosse Athletic Fields	Public Places
3. Public Private Boathouse for Crew	Public Places
4. Central Beach Master Plan	Neighborhood Enhancement
5. Marine Industry Strategy	Business Development
High Priority	
6. Wastewater Infiltration and Inflow	Infrastructure
7. Shared Use of School Facilities	Public Places
8. Code Compliance Improvements	Neighborhood Enhancement
9. Comprehensive Plan Amendments	Neighborhood Enhancement
10. Emergency Preparedness	Public Safety

I'd like to thank the Commission for their leadership in providing direction for these items, and staff for their professionalism and hard work throughout this strategic budget process.

Resource Impact

There is no fiscal impact associated with this action at this time.

Strategic Connections

This item is a *Press Play Fort Lauderdale Strategic Plan 2018* initiative, included within the **Internal Support Cylinder**, specifically advancing:

- Goal 11: Be a well-trained, innovative, and neighbor-centric workforce that builds community.
 - Objective 3: Continuously improve and innovate communications and service delivery.
 - Initiative 1: Implement *Fast Forward Fort Lauderdale 2035* through the FL²STAT model and community partnerships.

Prepared By: Amy Knowles, Structural Innovation Manager, City Manager's Office
 Department Director: Lee Feldman, ICMA-CM, City Manager

Sustainability Advisor Board

2015 Strategic Planning



SAB Mission Statement

- **To identify and recommend affordable strategies to the City Commission associated with conservation, renewable energy, and energy efficiency to establish the City of Fort Lauderdale as a leader in environmental sustainability.**

**from the Charter



Commissioners Comments

- 11/05/14 Commissioners Meeting
- GMO and FPL Communications



Why is this a City Issue?



How can you help us?



There is plenty of work to do.



What is the mission of the SAB?



Guiding Documents

- **Sustainability Action Plan**
- **Fast Forward 2035**
- **Press Play 2018**
- **Commission Annual Action Plan**
- **Regional Climate Action Plan**



Sustainability Action Plan Update

INTRODUCTION



Table I.1: Key Performance Indicators update, trends and goals.

GENERAL		2008	2009	2010	TREND	GOAL/ TREND 2020	
Population	Number	183,220	184,892	165,521	↗	212,571	
Household Size	Number	2.26*	No data	2.29	↗	2.38	
Dwelling Units	Number	93,461*	No data	94,833	↗	101,612	
Households	Number	79,217*	No data	81,256	↗	89,456	
City Budget**	million \$	\$605.80	\$601.40	\$611.70	↗	-	
General Fund**	million \$	\$349.40	\$327.50	\$324.10	↘	-	
Capital Improvement Budget**	million \$	\$125.80	\$89.30	\$58.52	↘	-	
AIR QUALITY		UNIT	2008	2009	2010	TREND	GOAL/ TREND 2020
City greenhouse gas emissions	MTCO2e	72,644	72,403	72,700	↗	58,164	
Community greenhouse gas emissions	MTCO2e	2,858,066	2,820,461	2,827,747	↗	2,262,198	
ENERGY		Unit	2008	2009	2010	TREND	GOAL/ TREND 2020
City electricity usage	MWh	105,661	105,297	106,011	↗	84,808	
Community electricity usage	MWh	1,148,787	-	1,185,194	↗	948,155	
Renewable energy installed	MWh	TBD	TBD	TBD	-	TBD	
Renewable energy incentives	\$	-	-	>\$500,000	↗	TBD	
WATER		Unit	2008	2009	2010	TREND	GOAL/ TREND 2020
Water drawn	Gallons	15,966,363	16,412,234	15,223,679	↘	14,919,205	
Wastewater flow	MGal	13,456	13,319	13,632	↗	10,905	
Estimated sewer population	Number	No data	No data	231,181	↗	252,885	
BUILT & NAT. ENV.		Unit	2008	2009	2010	TREND	GOAL/ TREND 2020
City buildings electricity usage	MWh	29,097	29,406	29,346	↗	26,188	
Residential electricity usage	MWh	1,148,787	No data	1,185,194	↗	1,066,675	
Commercial electricity usage	MWh	1,784,945	No data	1,711,468	↘	1,540,321	
Residential natural gas usage	therms	1,376,318	No data	No data	-	TBD	
Commercial natural gas usage	therms	17,640,667	No data	No data	-	TBD	
Industrial natural gas usage	therms	2,244,062	No data	No data	-	TBD	
TRANSPORTATION		Unit	2008	2009	2010	TREND	GOAL/ TREND 2020
Diesel usage City fleet	Gallons	405,758	407,916	408,396	↗	326,716	
Gasoline usage City fleet	Gallons	989,373	1,004,547	1,006,057	↗	804,845	
Fleet vehicles	Number	1,524	1,578	1,546	↘	-	
WASTE		Unit	2008	2009	2010	TREND	GOAL/ TREND 2020
Recycled material	tons	7,989	8,268	8,650	↗	10,380	
Households serviced	Number	36,191	37,398	37,398	↗	-	

*2006

**Fiscal Year

The KPI data were collected from several sources including but not limited to: City Management, Public Works Department, Finance Department, Broward County, and FPL. The trend icon depicts changes from 2008 to 2010; the 2020 goals are based on SAP goals outlined in each chapter. In future reports, it is expected that the KPI database will be expanded to include other relevant metrics that are deemed necessary.

INTRODUCTION



OUR GOALS:



LEADERSHIP

GOAL 1: Lead by Example.
GOAL 2: Implement and Enforce Sustainability Policies.
GOAL 3: Stimulate Green Local Economy.
GOAL 4: Prepare for Climate Change Impacts.



AIR QUALITY

GOAL 1 Reduce GHG Emissions by 20% below 2010 levels by 2020.
GOAL 2: Improve Air Quality in Other Sectors.



ENERGY

GOAL 1: Reduce Electricity Usage by 20% below 2010 levels by 2020.
GOAL 2: Source 20% Electricity from Renewable Energy by 2020.



WATER

GOAL 1: Reduce Water Demand by 20% by 2020.
GOAL 2: Reduce and Improve Wastewater and Stormwater Treatment.



BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

GOAL 1: Encourage and Plan Green Buildings and Development.
GOAL 2: Preserve and Expand Natural Spaces.
GOAL 3: Improve Energy Performance in Buildings.



TRANSPORTATION

GOAL 1: Reduce Fossil Fuels Use in Vehicles by 20% below 2010 by 2020.
GOAL 2: Reduce Vehicle Miles Traveled.
GOAL 3: Plan for Alternatives to Driving Opportunities.



WASTE

GOAL: Increase Recycling Rates by 20% by 2020.



PROGRESS TRACKING

GOAL: Track Progress of Sustainability Efforts.



**FAST FORWARD
FORT LAUDERDALE**



VISION STATEMENT

WE ARE CONNECTED.

We move seamlessly and easily through a safe transportation system where the pedestrian is first.

WE ARE READY.

We are a resilient and safe coastal community.

WE ARE COMMUNITY.

We are a neighborhood of neighborhoods.

WE ARE HERE.

We are an urban center and a vacationland in the heart of South Florida.

WE ARE PROSPEROUS.

We are a subtropical City, an urban laboratory for education and business.

WE ARE UNITED.

We are a strong and vibrant kaleidoscope of multi-generational cultures, ethnicities, and community partners.



<http://www.fortlauderdale.gov/vision>

G2 *GOAL 2: Be a sustainable and resilient community.*

Fort Lauderdale's roadways and bridges, water and wastewater systems, and drainage infrastructure will be more structurally sustainable to meet the needs of current and future generations. This will make our City increasingly resilient to inclement weather, high-tides, future water demands, and a growing population. Our community will utilize sustainable construction techniques and efficiencies to blend buildings with the natural environment, and increase recycling practices to minimize our environmental impact.

- Proactively maintain our water, wastewater, road and bridge infrastructure
- Reduce flooding and adapt to sea level rise
- Improve climate change resiliency by incorporating local, regional and mega-regional plans
- Reduce solid waste disposal and increase recycling
- Improve air and water quality and our natural environment
- Secure our community's water supply



2015 COMMISSION ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

POLICY AGENDA	TEAM
Top Priority	
1. 17 th Street Mobility Plan	Infrastructure
2. Stormwater Management Plan	Infrastructure
3. Comprehensive Homeless Strategy	Public Places
4. Beach Renourishment	Business Development
High Priority	
5. Traffic Flow & Signal Synchronization Analysis: Moving Cars and People	Infrastructure
6. Comprehensive Canal Dredging Master Plan	Infrastructure
7. Riverwalk District Plan	Public Places
8. Las Olas Marina	Public Places
9. Tunnel Pedestrian Plaza and Intersection Improvements	Public Places

2015 COMMISSION ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

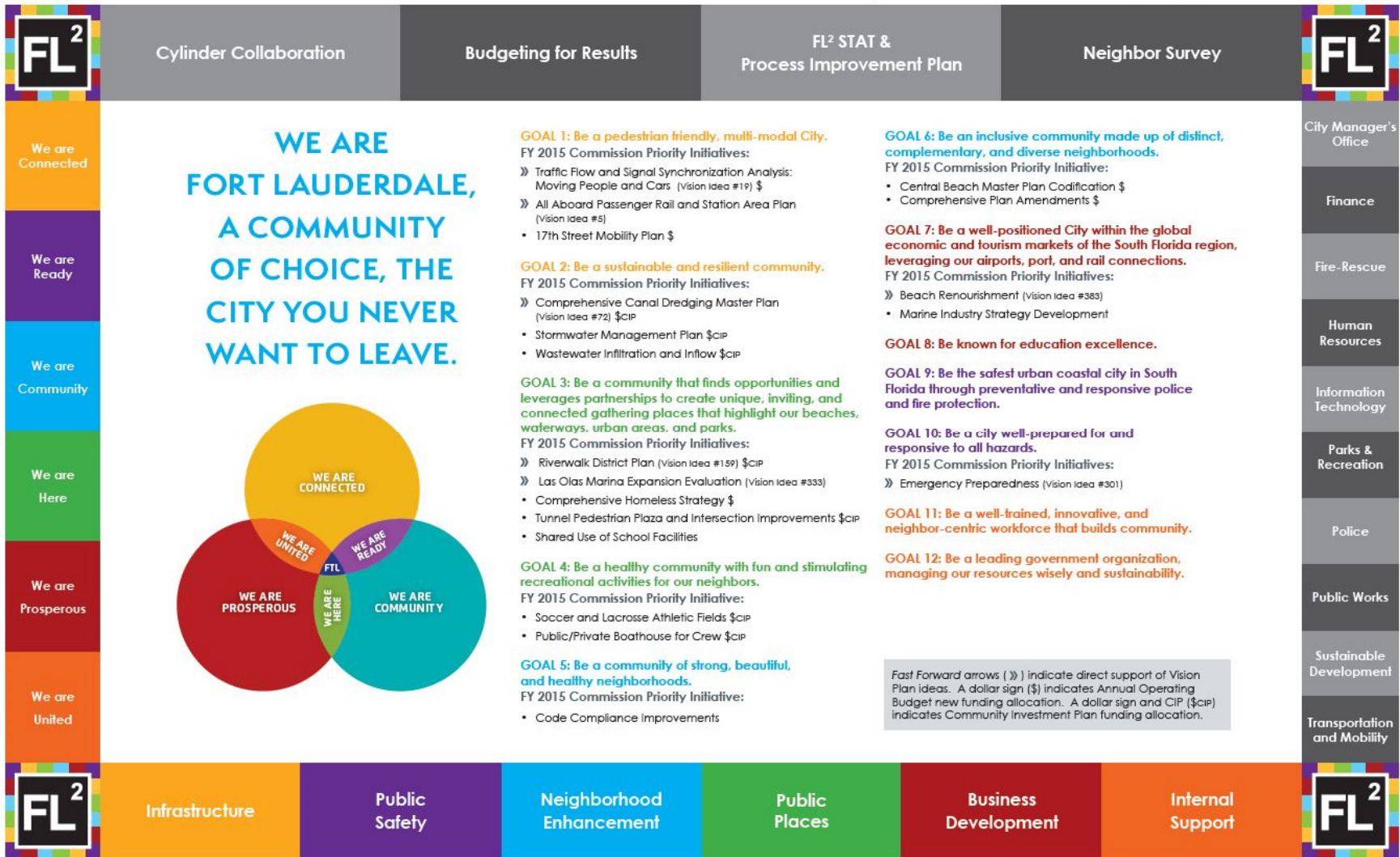
MANAGEMENT AGENDA	TEAM
Top Priority	
1. All Aboard Florida Passenger Rail and Station Area Plan	Infrastructure
2. Soccer and Lacrosse Athletic Fields	Public Places
3. Public Private Boathouse for Crew	Public Places
4. Central Beach Master Plan	Neighborhood Enhancement
5. Marine Industry Strategy	Business Development
High Priority	
6. Wastewater Infiltration and Inflow	Infrastructure
7. Shared Use of School Facilities	Public Places
8. Code Compliance Improvements	Neighborhood Enhancement
9. Comprehensive Plan Amendments	Neighborhood Enhancement
10. Emergency Preparedness	Public Safety

2015 Placemat

FY 2015 COMMISSION PRIORITY INITIATIVES | WE BUILD COMMUNITY

FAST FORWARD FORT LAUDERDALE: 2035 VISION PLAN

CITY DEPARTMENT SCORECARDS



PRESS PLAY FORT LAUDERDALE: 2018 STRATEGIC PLAN

List of potential approaches

- Monitor SAP Updates
- Advise current CAAP Priorities(Commission Annual Action Plan) as they progress
- Create NEW priority list of all Sustainability related City Initiatives/Goals/CIP
- Pick General SAP topics



FL²

Cylinder Collaboration

Budgeting for Results

FL² STAT & Process Improvement Plan

Neighbor Survey

FL²

WE ARE FORT LAUDERDALE, A COMMUNITY OF CHOICE, THE CITY YOU NEVER WANT TO LEAVE.

WE ARE CONNECTED

WE ARE UNITED

WE ARE READY

WE ARE HERE

WE ARE PROSPEROUS

WE ARE COMMUNITY

GOAL 1: Be a pedestrian friendly, multi-modal City.

FY 2015 Commission Priority Initiatives:

» Traffic Flow and Signal Synchronization Analysis: Moving People and Cars (Vision Idea #19) \$

» All Aboard Passenger Rail and Station Area Plan (Vision Idea #5)

• 17th Street Mobility Plan \$

GOAL 2: Be a sustainable and resilient community.

FY 2015 Commission Priority Initiatives:

» Comprehensive Canal Dredging Master Plan (Vision Idea #72) \$CIP

• Stormwater Management Plan \$CIP

• Wastewater Infiltration and Inflow \$CIP

GOAL 3: Be a community that finds opportunities and leverages partnerships to create unique, inviting, and connected gathering places that highlight our beaches, waterways, urban areas, and parks.

FY 2015 Commission Priority Initiatives:

» Riverwalk District Plan (Vision Idea #159) \$CIP

» Las Olas Marina Expansion Evaluation (Vision Idea #333)

• Comprehensive Homeless Strategy \$

• Tunnel Pedestrian Plaza and Intersection Improvements \$CIP

• Shared Use of School Facilities

GOAL 4: Be a healthy community with fun and stimulating recreational activities for our neighbors.

FY 2015 Commission Priority Initiative:

• Soccer and Lacrosse Athletic Fields \$CIP

• Public/Private Boathouse for Crew \$CIP

GOAL 5: Be a community of strong, beautiful, and healthy neighborhoods.

FY 2015 Commission Priority Initiative:

• Code Compliance Improvements

GOAL 6: Be an inclusive community made up of distinct, complementary, and diverse neighborhoods.

FY 2015 Commission Priority Initiative:

• Central Beach Master Plan Codification \$

• Comprehensive Plan Amendments \$

GOAL 7: Be a well-positioned City within the global economic and tourism markets of the South Florida region, leveraging our airports, port, and rail connections.

FY 2015 Commission Priority Initiatives:

» Beach Renourishment (Vision Idea #383)

• Marine Industry Strategy Development

GOAL 8: Be known for education excellence.

GOAL 9: Be the safest urban coastal city in South Florida through preventative and responsive police and fire protection.

GOAL 10: Be a city well-prepared for and responsive to all hazards.

FY 2015 Commission Priority Initiatives:

» Emergency Preparedness (Vision Idea #301)

GOAL 11: Be a well-trained, innovative, and neighbor-centric workforce that builds community.

GOAL 12: Be a leading government organization, managing our resources wisely and sustainability.

Fast Forward arrows (») indicate direct support of Vision Plan ideas. A dollar sign (\$) indicates Annual Operating Budget new funding allocation. A dollar sign and CIP (\$CIP) indicates Community Investment Plan funding allocation.

City Manager's Office

Finance

Fire-Rescue

Human Resources

Information Technology

Parks & Recreation

Police

Public Works

Sustainable Development

Transportation and Mobility

FL²

Infrastructure

Public Safety

Neighborhood Enhancement

Public Places

Business Development

Internal Support

FL²

PRESS PLAY FORT LAUDERDALE: 2018 STRATEGIC PLAN

SAB Strategic Planning Session Backup Information

Strategic Planning – Press Play 2018

<http://www.fortlauderdale.gov/home/showdocument?id=4642>

Strategic Planning – Fast Forward 2035

<http://www.fortlauderdale.gov/home/showdocument?id=4202>

Strategic Planning – Fast Forward 2035, year in review

<http://www.fortlauderdale.gov/home/showdocument?id=282>

Strategic Planning – Sustainability Action Plan

<http://www.fortlauderdale.gov/home/showdocument?id=5733>

Strategic Planning –Commissioners Annual Action Plan 2015

<http://www.fortlauderdale.gov/home/showdocument?id=4045>

Strategic Planning – Commissioners Annual Action Plan 2104 3Q

<http://www.fortlauderdale.gov/home/showdocument?id=4260>

Strategic Planning - SE Florida Regional Climate Compact

<http://www.southeastfloridacclimatecompact.org//wp-content/uploads/2014/09/regional-climate-action-plan-final-ada-compliant.pdf>

Strategic Planning- 2015 Budget Book

<http://www.fortlauderdale.gov/home/showdocument?id=4553>

Strategic Planning – Community Investment

Projects http://www.fortlauderdale.gov/documents/cip/CIP2015-2019_proposed.pdf

Green Team

Alternative Fuel & Fuel-Saving Technology Action Plan



Subcommittee Charge

- Research, and recommend viable alternative fuel and fuel saving technology options to be used in our City fleet.



Presentation Outline

- Why?
- How?
- Recommendations

City Plans

Press Play Fort Lauderdale

- Infrastructure
- Business Development
- Internal Support

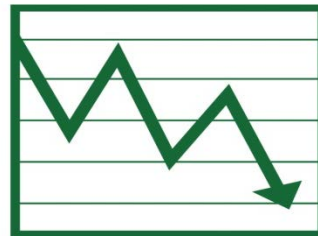


Sustainability Action Plan

- Leadership
- Air Quality
- Transportation



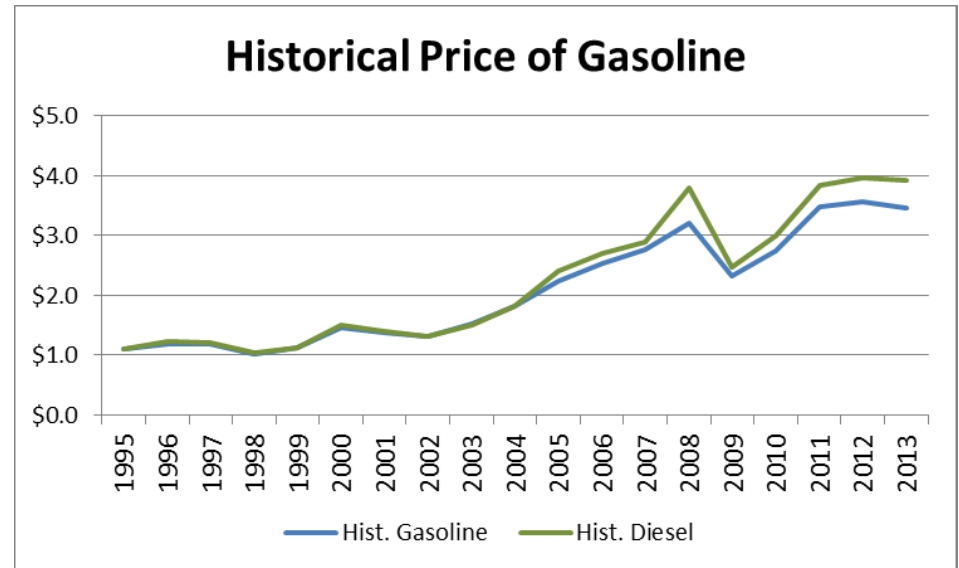
20%



BY 2020

Impacts of Fossil Fuels

- Environmental
 - Secondary Impacts
- Fuel Security
- Historical Cost of Fuel



We looked at:

- Gasoline
- Diesel
- Ethanol (E85)
- Biodiesel (B20)
- Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)
- Propane
- Technologies (Electric)



Considerations for Recommendations

- Cost-competitive with conventional petroleum fuels;
- Available in sufficient quantities, including during emergencies;
- Have lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions less than or equal to conventional petroleum fuels.

Important Finding

- No silver bullet
- Low hanging fruit
- More research needed

Recommendations

- General Recommendations
 - Short term
 - Medium term
 - Long term
 - Fuel-specific recommendations

Fuel-Saving Technologies

- A. Anti-Idling
- B. Electric



Anti-Idling Device



Anti-Idling Device in trunk of police cruiser



Cruiser lights operating on Anti-Idling Device

Sources

- Broward County, Florida. “Alternative Fuels and Advanced Technology Vehicles Program.” <http://www.broward.org/FleetServices/Pages/AlternativeFuels.aspx>
- California Energy Commission. “Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program.” <http://www.energy.ca.gov/altfuels/>
- City of Raleigh, North Carolina. “City of Raleigh Police Anti-Idling Technology.” <http://www.raleighnc.gov/content/AdminServSustain/Documents/PTIRaleighPoliceAntildlingTechnology.pdf>
- Florida Department of Transportation. “Research Center.” <http://www.dot.state.fl.us/research-center/>
- Florida Power and Light. Providing Clean, Affordable Electric Service. http://www.fpl.com/environment/plant/power_plant_projects.shtml
- U.S. Department of Energy. “Vehicles.” <http://energy.gov/>
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- U.S. Department of Energy. “Fuel Economy.” <http://www.fueleconomy.gov/feg/current.shtml>
- U.S. Energy Information Administration. “Annual Energy Outlook 2014.” <http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/aeo/>
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. “Renewable and Alternative Fuels.” <http://www.epa.gov/otaq/fuels/alternative-renewablefuels/>

Conclusion

- Call to action, not the final word.
 - Increase awareness
 - Each fuel sources has pros and cons
 - Encourage consideration of alternative fuels
 - Research fuel-saving technologies
 - Lay foundation for future work



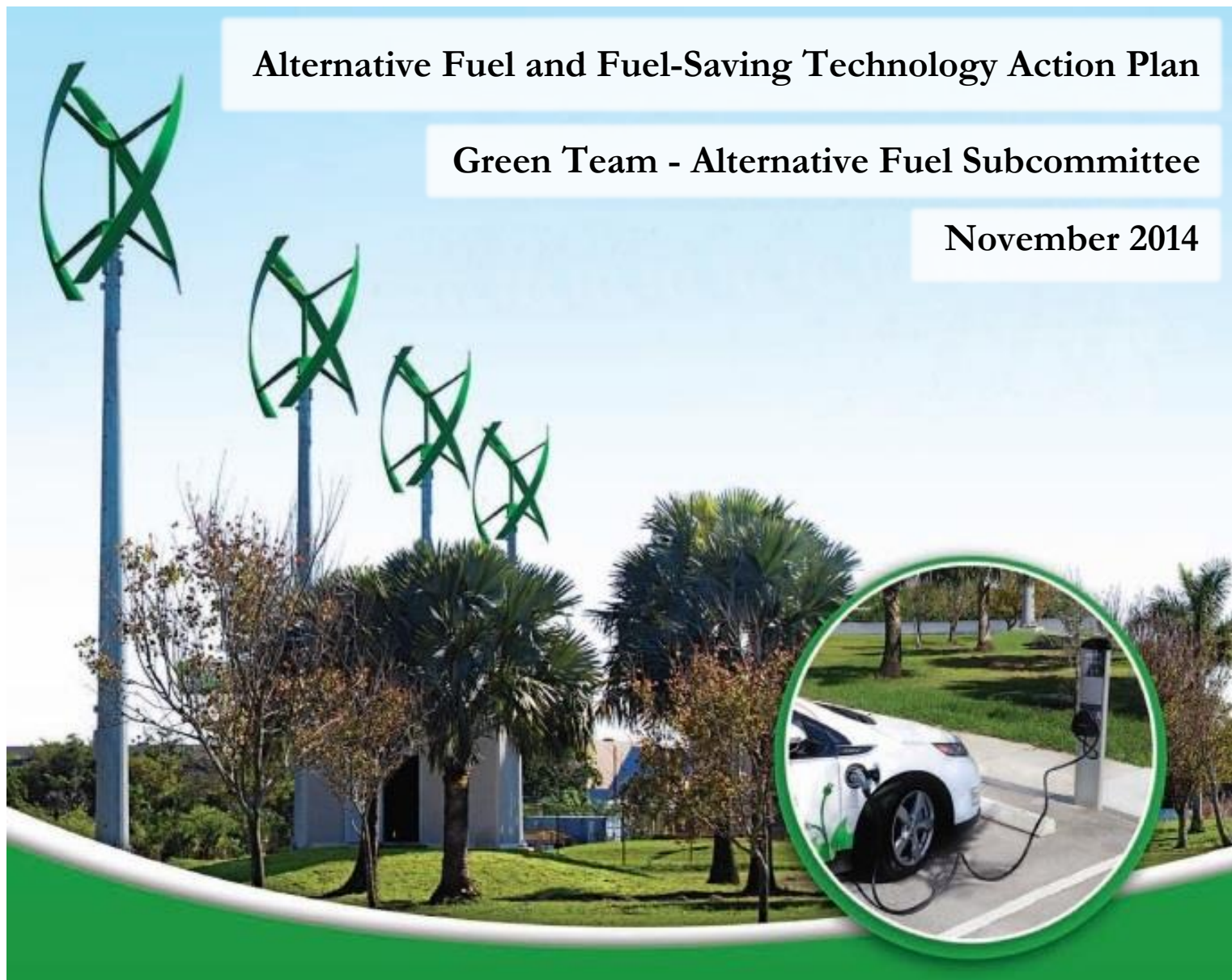


**"I'm all for green technology, but
who added ethanol to the coffee?"**

Alternative Fuel and Fuel-Saving Technology Action Plan

Green Team - Alternative Fuel Subcommittee

November 2014



The Alternative Fuel and Fuel Saving Technology Action Plan provides short, medium and long term recommendations to help the City of Fort Lauderdale increase use of alternative fuels, decrease emissions, and continue being a national leader in adopting sustainable practices.

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CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE

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CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE

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CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE

List of Acronyms

AFLEET	Alternative Fuel Life Cycle Environmental and Economic Transportation
B5	blend 5% biodiesel and 95% diesel by volume
B20	blend of 20% biodiesel and 80% diesel by volume
B100	blend of 100% biodiesel by volume
BEV	battery electric vehicle
BTU	British thermal unit
CNG	compressed natural gas
CO	carbon monoxide
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
E85	blend of 85% ethanol and 15% gasoline by volume
EIA	Energy Information Administration
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EV	all-electric vehicle
FFV	flexible fuel vehicles
FY	fiscal year
GHG	greenhouse gas
REET	Greenhouse gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Transportation
HEV	hybrid electric vehicle
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt-hour
LNG	liquefied natural gas
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
LED	light emitting diodes
NMHC	nonmethane hydrocarbon
OEM	original equipment manufacturer
PHEV	plug-in hybrid electric vehicle
SUV	Sport Utility Vehicles

CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE

Executive Summary

The Alternative Fuel and Fuel-Saving Technology Action Plan provides a list of actions to advance achieving the goals laid out in Press Play Fort Lauderdale: Our City, Our Strategic Plan 2018. The Southeast Florida Regional Climate Action Plan and the Fort Lauderdale Sustainability Action Plan both encourage the reduction of fossil fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. The City of Fort Lauderdale established a 'Green Team' to pursue a host of these sustainability initiatives. One of these goals is a fuel consumption reduction of 20% below 2010 levels by 2020. The Green Team tasked the Alternative Fuel Subcommittee to perform research on alternative fuels and technologies for fleet vehicles and to identify short-term, medium-term, and long-term recommendations to help achieve this goal. Contained in this report is a brief exploration of available fuels with associated strengths and weaknesses in addition to a summary of readily available technologies, which have been shown to reduce fuel consumption and/or emissions. While strategic behavior modification programs could also contribute to reduced fuel consumption, those programs are not addressed in this document.

The intent of this action plan is to help advance an informed conversation about alternative fuels, traditional fossil fuels, and continued technological innovations. The plan is a starting point, not the end designation or a detailed investment strategy. Such a major change in operations will require more specific analyses of costs and engineering feasibility.

In the short term, the Alternative Fuel Subcommittee recommends the continued investment in alternative fuels, promoting an overall increase in interdepartmental awareness of the City's vehicle fleet, and the expanded use of established technologies that will reduce emissions and increase efficiencies. However, the transition should be gradual and driven by critical and analytical analysis so that we maximize both the City's current investment in low emissions infrastructure and the advancement of initiatives described in the City's Vision, Strategic Plan and Commission priorities. Current exemplary programs utilizing alternative fuel and fuel-saving technologies include replacing appropriate fleet vehicles with hybrid gasoline/electric vehicles and a transition towards more efficient emergency lighting systems on life/safety vehicles, which eliminate fossil fuel generators.

Medium term, recommendations include additional research in alternative fuel infrastructure and fuel sources. Areas of interest include solar-powered electrical car charging stations, anti-idling technology and newer hybrids.

Long term, we recommend a continual gradual implementation of system-wide fuel saving strategies, the adoption of alternative fuel sources and fueling infrastructure when financially feasible.

The Alternative Fuel and Fuel Saving Technology Action Plan is a product produced through the collaborative efforts of the City Manager's Office and following departments: Parks and Recreation, Police, Fire, Procurement, Public Works Sustainability Division, and Transportation and Mobility. This plan will serve as a guide for these future decisions and provides support and justification for on-going implementation of the fleet transition through grant funding or general operational funding.

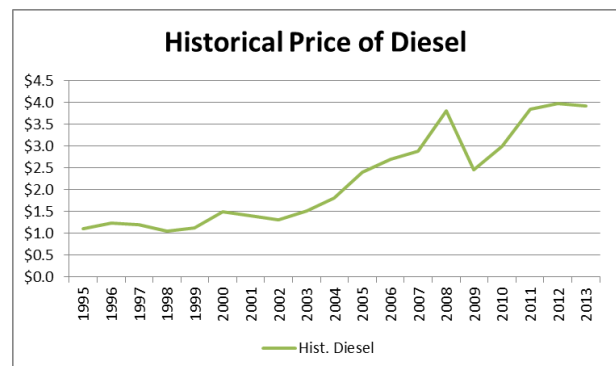
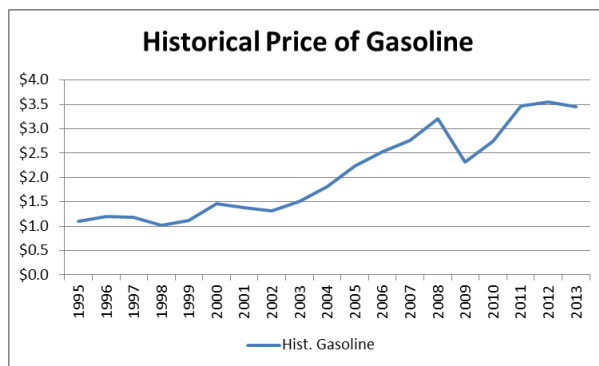
CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE

Introduction

For many years, investigating the use of alternative fuels made little sense for local governments. The majority of the available equipment and vehicles were gas or diesel-powered and the emphasis for new equipment was on low bid procurement. However, recent improvements in alternative fuel technology coupled with a wider variety of vehicles, vehicle performance improvements, and lower costs are causing municipalities to explore ways to maximize the benefits of alternative fuels, while mitigating the negative environmental impacts associated with more traditional fuel sources. The Alternative Fuel Subcommittee identified concerns regarding the continued reliance on fossil fuels: long-term costs, fuel security, and the environmental impacts.

Historical Fuel Cost

Rising fossil fuel prices are demanding a larger percentage of the City's limited resources, which negatively affects the City's ability to fund other priorities. In part to alleviate the impact of increasing prices, the City prioritized a reduction in gasoline consumption and instituted mandated policies aimed at improving performance and reducing idling. However, the City must maintain an adequate level of service suggesting that a reduction in consumption can only go so far. Therefore, if alternative fuels and/or emerging technologies can provide an equitable level of service at a reasonable cost, the City has a fiduciary responsibility to investigate more efficient ways of conducting City business.



Historical Price per Gallon of Gasoline and Diesel from 1995-2013. Over the last 18 years, gasoline prices have increased by nearly \$2.40 while diesel costs have shifted from a low of approximately \$1.00/gallon to a high close to \$4.00/gallon.

Fuel Security

As the world's population rises and the demand for gasoline increases in developing countries, the supply of fossil fuels will be strained. Additionally, turmoil in fuel production regions and unpredictable storms, combined with projected sea level rise, has the potential to disrupt fuel production, refinement, and delivery. This can cause erratic price changes across all the available fuels. Without fuel, the City cannot perform its vital role as a provider of critical services. While fossil fuels currently remain abundant and affordable, diversification of the fuel types required by the City and methods for maximizing the usefulness of each unit of fuel should be pursued to increase the City's resilience in the future.

Environmental Impact

Carbon emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels in vehicles contribute to the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere leading to impacts, including sea level rise. Sea level rise models for the Southeastern region of Florida predict that significant portions of the City of Fort Lauderdale will be negatively impacted. Submerged infrastructure rapidly deteriorates, submerged roads deter tourism, and flooded buildings can quickly become liabilities. Therefore, the City has a vested interest in reducing fossil fuel emissions through whatever means possible.

The City of Fort Lauderdale recognizes the potential benefits, and obstacles, of the utilization of alternative fuels for municipal transportation services. Fort Lauderdale laid out several goals regarding alternative fuel usage through the City's 2018 strategic plan, Press Play Fort Lauderdale, and the 2011 Sustainability Action Plan. The City is



Inundation at Esplanade Park from Extreme High Tides – The increasing atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gas from fossil fuel combustion is contributing to sea level rise.

CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE

also one of the partners supporting the Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact and advancing implementation of the Regional Climate Action Plan. The following goals were established:

City's 2018 Strategic Plan: Press Play Fort Lauderdale



Infrastructure Cylinder of Excellence

Goal 2: Be a sustainable and resilient community.

Objective 5: Improve air and water quality and our natural environment.



Business Development Cylinder of Excellence

Goal 7: Be a well-positioned City within the global economic and tourism markets of the South Florida region, leveraging our airports, port, and rail connections.

Objective 1: Define, cultivate, and attract targeted and emerging markets.



Internal Support Cylinder of Excellence

Goal 12: Be a leading government organization, managing our resources wisely and sustainably.

Objective 1: Provide safe, efficient, and well maintained vehicles, equipment, and facilities and integrate sustainability into daily operations.

2011 Sustainability Action Plan

Chapter 1: **Leadership**

Goal 1: Lead by example

Objective 1.1: Increase organizational capacity

Action 1.1.1: Assign City staff to implement sustainability initiatives.

Chapter 2: **Air Quality**

Goal 1: Reduce Green House gas GHG by 20% below 2010 levels by 2020

Objective 1.1: Reduce GHG emissions from City operations by 20% below 2010 levels by 2020.

Action 1.1.3: Incorporate GHG emission reductions into decision-making process.

Chapter 6: **Transportation**

Goal 1: Reduce use of fossil fuel in City fleet vehicles.

Objective 1.1: Reduce use of fossil fuel in City fleet vehicles

Action 1.1.1: Increase fleet fuel efficiency by 20% by 2020.

Action 1.1.2: Include fuel efficiency and fuel source in fleet replacement analysis.

Action 1.1.3: Develop strategy to reduce fleet fossil fuel usage by 2% per

Action 1.1.4: Aggressively expand the replacement of City fleet vehicles with hybrid and alternative fuel, low CO₂ emitting vehicles.

Objective 1.2: Reduce Community-Wide use of fossil fuel.

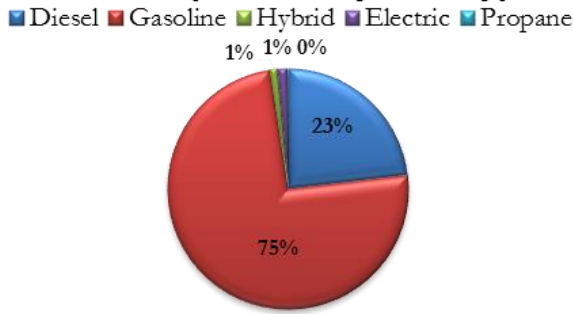
Action 1.2.2: Provide a community wide infrastructure for the supply of alternative fuels.

Fleet Composition & Status

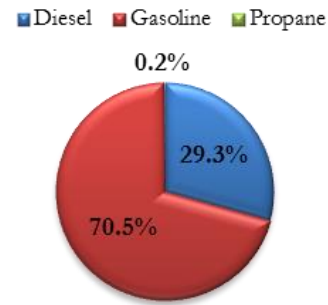
The City of Fort Lauderdale's fleet consists of approximately 1,450 City-owned vehicles and mobile equipment. The current composition of the fleet comprises of the following: 75% gasoline powered, 23% diesel powered vehicles and mobile equipment while hybrid, electric and propane combined make up less than 3% of the overall fleet.

CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE

Fleet Composition by Fuel Type



Fuel Consumption Percentage

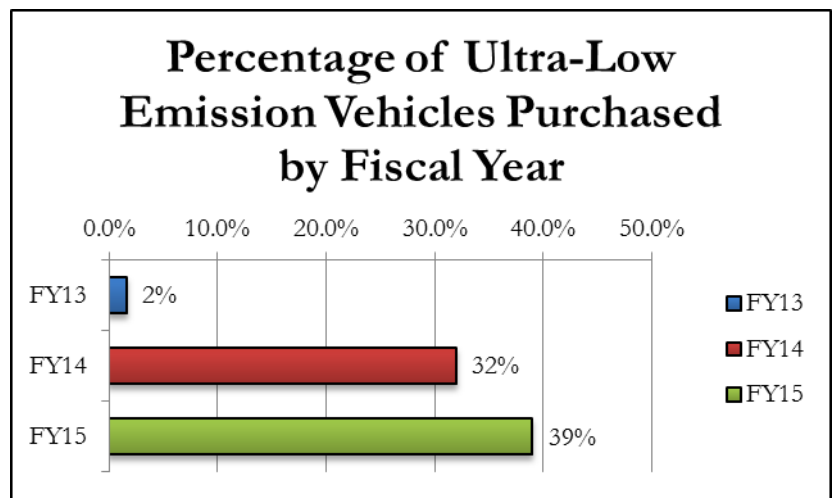


A majority of fleet vehicles utilize gasoline or diesel fuels. Currently, 99% of fuel consumed by fleet vehicles is either gasoline or diesel fuels. The City uses a minimal amount of propane at the present time. This data highlights the importance of adopting alternative fuels and clarifies the tremendous opportunity to decrease traditional fuel consumption and overall dependence on fossil fuels.

Yet, even without significant alternative fuel consumption, the City of Fort Lauderdale has used currently available electric technologies to achieve tangible results. The number of ultra-low emission vehicles purchased in just one year increased from 1.6% in FY 2013 to a proposed 39.3% in FY 2015.

In addition to purchasing more fuel-efficient vehicles, the City is:

- Incorporating light emitting diodes (LED) lighting in emergency vehicles to reduce the size of generators in fire apparatus and reduce drain on vehicle batteries;
- Right-sizing the fleet by using appropriate vehicle size and type for each individual task;
- Evaluating the feasibility of implementing a fleet-sharing program; and
- Tracking and reporting fuel consumption by monitoring idle times and miles per gallon (mpg) comparisons.



Based on the existing composition of the fleet, current practices, and identified goals, the Alternative Fuel Subcommittee initially considered all sources of alternative fuels. However, for practical reasons, the subcommittee limited the focus to achieve the following goals - Fuels and technologies must:

- be cost-competitive with conventional petroleum fuels;
- be available in sufficient quantities, including during emergencies; and
- have lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions less than conventional petroleum fuels.

Since this plan represents the starting point, not the final destination, the Alternative Fuel Subcommittee decided to keep recommendations within the realm of reason. While nascent technologies offer exciting possibilities, existing budgetary and fleet constraints limit technological possibilities. Therefore, the following fuels and fuel-saving technologies were considered:

Fuel Sources

- **Petroleum-Based Fuels** are currently utilized by the City of Fort Lauderdale. Existing plans call for the reduction of fossil fuel consumption. Fossil fuels are extracted from the ground and refined to meet specific uses. Diesel and gasoline are refined at different levels.

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- **Ethanol** is a renewable fuel source primarily made from corn. Nearly all commercial gasoline uses a certain percentage of ethanol. The most common ethanol blend of gasoline is E10 (10%); however, flexible fuel vehicles (FFVs) can run on an 85% ethanol blend (E85). Flexible fuel vehicles are widely available from nearly every major auto manufacturer.
- **Biodiesel** is a renewable fuel made from soybean or waste oils. Most biodiesel is used in low-level diesel blends, typically B5 or B20, and can be used in many engines without modification. Pure biodiesel (B100) requires equipment modifications.
- **Compressed Natural Gas** is an odorless gaseous mixture of hydrocarbons. The prominent element is methane. Vehicles can run on compressed natural gas (CNG), stored on the vehicle in pressurized cylinders. CNG models are currently available for light, medium, and heavy-duty vehicles. Liquefied natural gas (LNG) is also used as a transportation fuel, primarily for heavy-duty vehicles.
- **Propane** is a byproduct of the crude oil refining process, or through the processing of natural gas. Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), is widely used in light-duty pickup trucks, taxis, medium-duty vans, and heavy-duty school buses. Most propane vehicles are converted from gasoline vehicles, rather than produced by an original equipment manufacturer (OEM).

Technologies

- **Electricity** can be used to power all-electric vehicles (often referred to as battery electric vehicles (BEVs)) and plug-in hybrid vehicles (PHEVs). All electric vehicles (EVs) draw electricity from the electrical grid and store the energy in batteries. In a battery electric vehicle (BEV), the battery powers the motor. In a plug-in hybrid (PHEV), an internal combustion engine, that can run on conventional or alternative fuel, works in collaboration with an electric motor that stores energy in a battery. Finally, a hybrid electric (HEV) does not use alternative fuels, but can achieve many of the same objectives such as emissions reductions and fuel savings.
- **Anti-Idling Technology** can reduce fuel consumption by running electrical systems on batteries, reducing fuel consumption and harmful emissions.

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Alternative Fuel and Fuel-Saving Technology Action Strategies

The Alternative Fuel Subcommittee developed short-term, medium-term and long-term recommendations for improving air quality, reducing petroleum dependence, and lowering emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG). The combustion of conventional fuels produces air pollutants such as nitrogen oxides and particulates and greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and methane are drivers of climate adaptation. Currently, the City's transportation sector is one of the largest collective contributors of GHG emissions in Fort Lauderdale, stemming from the combustion of high-carbon, petroleum-based fuels. Low-carbon alternatives such as hybrids, propane, and CNG can help the City achieve its goals for cleaner air and reduced GHG emissions. Production of these technologies and fuels may also promote economic development and create new jobs.

General Recommendations

Short Term Recommendations (FY 15 - FY 16)

1. Identify grant sources and apply for available grants to support alternative fuel vehicles and emission reduction activities.
2. Adjust budgets to encourage purchasing cheaper operating cost vehicles instead of cheaper capital cost vehicles.
3. Evaluate five (5) fuel saving technologies
 - a) Propose identified fuel-saving programs for the FY 16 Budget.
 - b) Develop tracking measures to determine effectiveness of programs.
 - i. Track fuel consumption by vehicle, division, and/or technology
 - ii. Track fuel consumption per fuel type
4. Establish a permanent Alternative Fuel Subcommittee to hold at least three (3) meetings each fiscal year with the mission to track, analyze, and report on developing technologies and alternative fuel applications.
5. Expand utilization of hybrid technologies while continuing to explore other options.
6. Look for regional opportunities to share alternative fuel fueling centers, maintenance capabilities, information, and training.

Medium Term Recommendations (FY 17 - FY 19)

1. Study opportunities relating to infrastructure for public/private alternative fuel delivery systems.
 - a) Perform cost analysis on capital, retrofits, garage improvements, etc.

Long Term Recommendations (FY 20+)

1. Continue to analyze alternative fuel opportunities that increase the City's resilience and/or reduce overall traditional fuel consumption and emissions.
2. Monitor the development of new fuel saving technologies.

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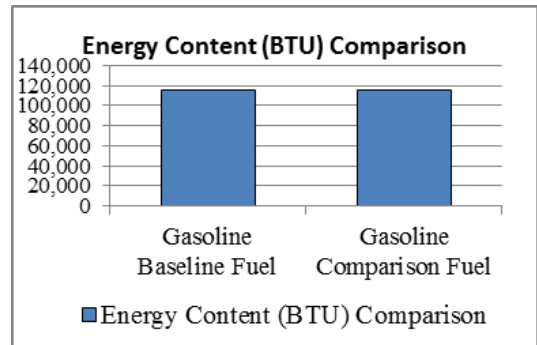
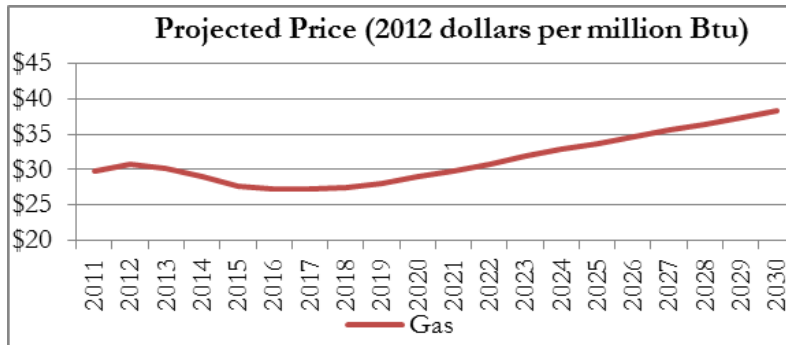
Gasoline

Composition: Crude Oil

Physical State: Liquid

Gasoline Gallon Equivalent Efficiency: 1.0

Energy Content (BTU/Gal): 116,090



Description of Fuel: Gasoline is a fossil fuel based liquid, derived from petroleum. Gasoline is associated with major environmental impacts, including the emission of greenhouse gases. Additionally, the rising cost of petroleum-based products increases budgetary impacts.

Current Uses

- Sedans
- Small to mid-size trucks
- Sport Utility Vehicles (SUV)
- Small Generators
- Small Equipment (Lawn mowers, blowers)

Benefits of fuel type: Fuel type is readily available and existing infrastructure supports fuel use. Gasoline is readily available even in the event of an emergency. While market prices fluctuate, the fuel can be used in most vehicle types and is supported by existing infrastructure.

Strengths of Fuel Type

- Readily Available
- Used in most vehicle types
- Support of existing infrastructure

Weakness of Fuel Type

- Volatile market
- Increasing costs
- Environmental Impact

Emergency Availability: In the event of an emergency, gasoline is available in existing storage tanks, surrounding communities, and from Port Everglades.

Existing Infrastructure: The City has fuel tanks available for current and emergency use.

Energy Security Impacts: Manufactured using crude oil, of which nearly 2/3 is imported.

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Gasoline

Short Term Recommendations (FY 15 - FY 16)

1. Implement a City policy for evaluating proposed vehicle replacements in FY 15 and FY 16 for vehicle classes listed below, so that the replacement vehicles that meet the operational needs seek to achieve a 20% fuel consumption reduction when compared to the respective replaced vehicle's rated mileage-per-gallon.

Vehicle class	Description
00	Compact Sedans
02	Marked Police Patrol Cars
03	Un-Marked Detective Sedans
04	Station Wagons
05	Large Sport Utility Vehicles
06	Park Ranger Vehicles
08	Police Patrol Supervisors
10	4-Wheel Parking Enforcement
11	Police PSA Vehicles
14	Police K-9 / Radar Vehicles
16	Police Full Size SUV 4X4
17	Police Accident Investigation Vans
18	Police Forensic Vans`
20	Trucks, ¼ Ton
21	Trucks, ½ Ton

2. Gasoline fuel continues to be a reliable fuel source that supports existing infrastructure; therefore, the City will continue to support and evaluate fuel saving technologies.

Medium Term Recommendations (FY 17-FY 19)

1. Incorporate opportunities to switch gasoline-powered vehicles to alternative fuel vehicles in five-year fleet plan.

Long Term Recommendations (FY 20+)

1. Maintain existing fuel infrastructure.
2. Continue to analyze alternative fuel opportunities that increase the City's resilience and/or reduce overall gasoline consumption.

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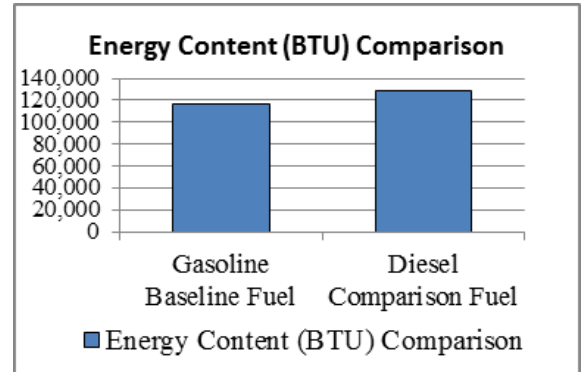
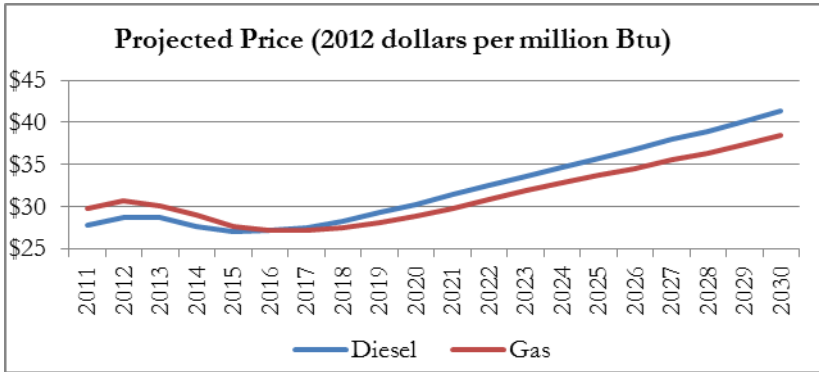
Diesel

Composition: Crude Oil

Physical State: Liquid

Gasoline Gallon Equivalent Efficiency: 0.88

Energy Content (BTU/Gal): 128,450



Description of Fuel: Diesel fuel is a fossil fuel based liquid, derived from petroleum. Diesel fuel releases more energy on combustion than equal volumes of gasoline. One gallon of diesel has 113% of the energy of one gallon of gasoline. On the other hand, diesel fuel, at least as traditionally formulated, produces greater quantities of certain air pollutants such as sulfur and solid carbon particulates.

Current Uses

- Off-Road Construction Equipment
- Trailer-mounted Generators
- Fire Apparatus
- Heavy duty trucks
- Heavy equipment

Opportunities for Future Utilization

- Sedans

Benefits of fuel type: Diesel is readily available even in the event of an emergency. While market prices fluctuate, the fuel can be used in most heavy-duty vehicle types and is supported by existing infrastructure.

Strengths of Fuel Type

- Readily Available
- Improved MPG when compared to gasoline
- Support of existing infrastructure

Weakness of Fuel Type

- Volatile market
- Increasing costs
- Environmental Impact

Emergency Availability: Readily available in the event of an emergency.

Existing Infrastructure: The City has fuel tanks available for current and emergency use. The current City fueling facilities support diesel-fueling operations. Diesel fuel is available throughout various stations through Broward County. Existing public/private infrastructure supports use.

Energy Security Impacts: Manufactured using crude oil, of which nearly 2/3 is imported.

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Diesel

Short Term Recommendations (FY 15 - FY 16)

1. Implement a City policy for evaluating proposed vehicle replacements in FY 15 and FY 16 for vehicle classes listed below, so that the replacement vehicles that meet the operational needs seek to achieve a 20% fuel consumption reduction when compared to the respective replaced vehicle's rated mileage-per-gallon.

Vehicle Class	Class / Description
22	22/2C Trucks, 3/4 Ton
23	23/2D Trucks, 1 Ton
24	24/2E Trucks, 2 Ton
25	25/2F Trucks, 2 Ton Dump
26	26/2G Trucks, 3 Ton and Over
28	28/2I Vans, 1 Ton and Over, Step, PSV
33	33/3D Hydraulic Boom Trucks
34	34/3E Roll off Trucks
37	37/3H HD/SD Trucks, 14,000-15,000 GVWR
38	38/3I Vacuum Sewer Cleaner Trucks
40	40/4A Tandem Truck Tractors
41	41/4B Street Sweepers
42	42/4C Mobile Vacuum Trash Collectors
43	43/4D Road Rollers, 3-5 Ton
45	45/4F Road Graders
46	46/4G Front End Loaders, 1.5 cu. yd.
47	47/4H Front End Loaders, 2-3 cu. yd.
52	52/5C Trucks with Aerial Lifts
54	54/5E Tractors, Industrial
56	56/5G Tractor-Backhoe-Loader
58	58/5I Skid Steer Loaders
70	70/7A Fire Trucks, Pumper
71	71/7B Fire Trucks, Aerial Ladder
72	72/7C Ambulances (New)

2. Diesel fuel continues to be a reliable fuel source that supports existing infrastructure; therefore, the City will continue to support and evaluate fuel saving technologies.

Medium Term Recommendations (FY 17 - FY 19)

1. Incorporate opportunities to switch from diesel powered vehicles to alternative fuel vehicles.

Long Term Recommendations (FY 20+)

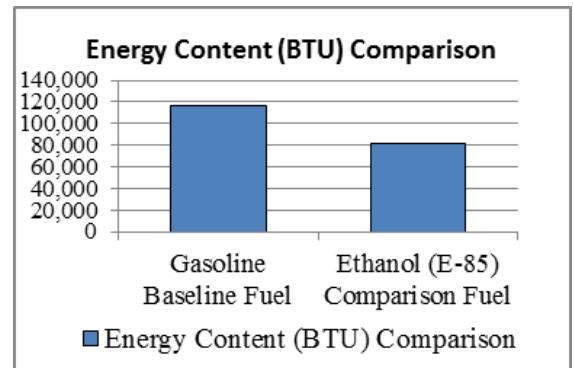
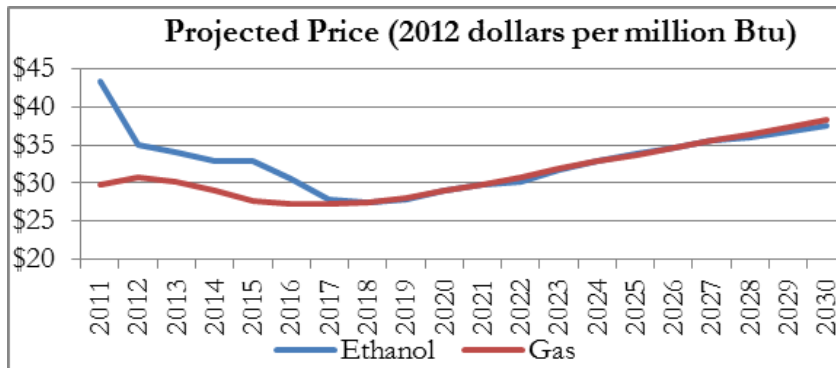
1. Maintain diesel fuel infrastructure.
2. Continue to analyze alternative fuel opportunities that increase the City's resilience and/or reduce overall diesel consumption.

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Ethanol (E-85)

Composition: Fossil Fuel & Corn, Grains or Agricultural Waste (Cellulose)
Physical State: Liquid

Gasoline Gallon Equivalent Efficiency: 1.39
Energy Content (BTU/Gal): 81,800



Description of Fuel: Ethanol is a renewable fuel source primarily made from corn. Nearly all commercial gasoline uses a certain percentage of ethanol. The most common ethanol blend of gasoline is E10 (10%); however, flexible fuel vehicles (FFVs) can run on an 85% ethanol blend (E85). Flexible fuel vehicles are widely available from nearly every major auto manufacturer. One gallon of E85 has 73% to 83% of the energy of one-gallon gasoline (variation due to ethanol content in E85). 1 gallon of E10 has 96.7% of the energy of one gallon of gasoline.

Current Uses

- N/A – E85 is not currently used by any City asset

Opportunities for Future Utilization

- Sport Utility vehicles
- Sedans
- Police Cars
- Small to mid-size pickup trucks

Benefits of fuel type: Very low emissions of ozone-forming hydrocarbons and toxins. Can be domestically produced from corn, wood, or paper wastes.

Strengths of Fuel Type

- Renewable fuel
- Made of organic materials that are highly biodegradable
- Greenhouse gas reduction and lower emissions
- More resistant to engine knock
- With minor changes can be supported by current fueling infrastructure

Weakness of Fuel Type

- Requires special adapted engines
- Reduced MPG when compared to gasoline
- Water absorption
- Short shelf life
- Risk of spill during fuel transportation
- Limited availability
- Potentially high carbon requirement to create the fuel

Emergency Availability: Ethanol supplies are stable in emergencies, as most vehicles can utilize traditional fuel sources in the event of an emergency.

Existing Infrastructure: Ethanol products can utilize existing infrastructure and existing vehicles can be upgraded to support flex uses.

Energy Security Impacts: Ethanol is produced domestically. E85 reduces lifecycle petroleum use by 70% and E10 reduces petroleum use by 6.3%

CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE
Ethanol (E-85)

Short Term Recommendations (FY 15 - FY 16)

1. Identify existing vehicles in fleet capable of utilizing ethanol (E-85).
2. Research costs and requirements for conversion of existing fuel pumps to support ethanol (E-85).

Medium Term Recommendations (FY 17-FY 19)

1. No recommendations at this time.

Long Term Recommendations (FY 20+)

1. No recommendations at this time.

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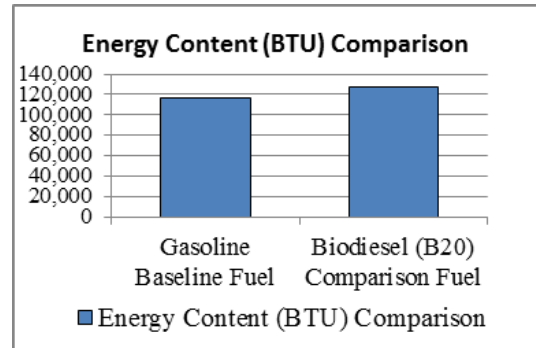
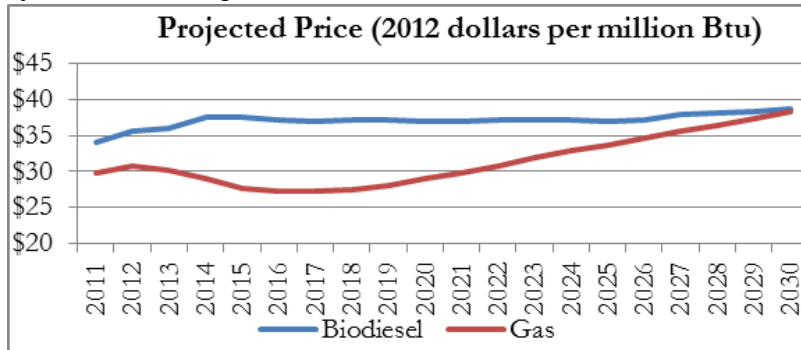
Biodiesel (B20)

Composition: Fossil Fuels and Fats and Oils from various sources

Gasoline Gallon Equivalent Efficiency: 0.9

Energy Content (BTU/Gal): 127,250

Physical State: Liquid



Description of Fuel: Biodiesel is a renewable fuel made from soybean or waste oils. Most biodiesel is used in low-level diesel blends, typically B5 or B20, and can be used in many engines without modification. Pure biodiesel (B100) requires little or no equipment modifications.

Current Uses

- N/A – B20 is not currently used by any City asset

Opportunities for Future Utilization

- Off-road construction equipment
- Generators
- Fire Apparatus
- Heavy duty trucks

Benefits of fuel type: Reduction in carbon monoxide, particulate, hydrocarbon, and sulfate emissions. A biodegradable and nontoxic source of fuel. Can be produced from renewable sources such as soybean, canola, and sunflower oil.

Strengths of Fuel Type

- Renewable fuel
- Improved MPG when compared to gasoline
- Less air pollutants (other than nitrogen oxides)
- Non-toxic
- Less greenhouse gas emissions (e.g., B20 reduces CO₂ by 15%)
- Safe to handle
- Can be used in most diesel engines, especially newer ones

Weakness of Fuel Type

- Increased cost compared to diesel
- Lowered fuel economy and power (2% for B20)

Emergency Availability: Biodiesel is dependent upon a constant supply and such a supply would be impacted during emergencies; therefore, the fuel is best used in equipment not requiring large reserves.

Existing Infrastructure: With minor modifications, City fueling facilities that support diesel-fueling operations can support Biodiesel fueling. Biodiesel fuel is not currently available at private stations in Broward County.

Energy Security Impacts: Biodiesel is domestically produced, renewable, and reduces Petroleum use by 95% throughout its lifecycle.

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Biodiesel (B20)

Short Term Recommendations (FY 15 - FY 16)

1. Research costs and requirements for conversion of existing diesel fuel pumps to support biodiesel (B20).
2. Study the feasibility of transitioning from diesel fuel to B20 through gradual implementation (B5 – B10 – B15 – B20).

Medium Term Recommendations (FY 17-FY 19)

1. No recommendations at this time

Long Term Recommendations (FY 20+)

1. No recommendations at this time

CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE

Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)

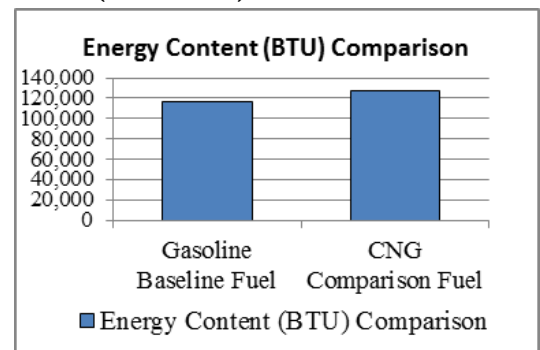
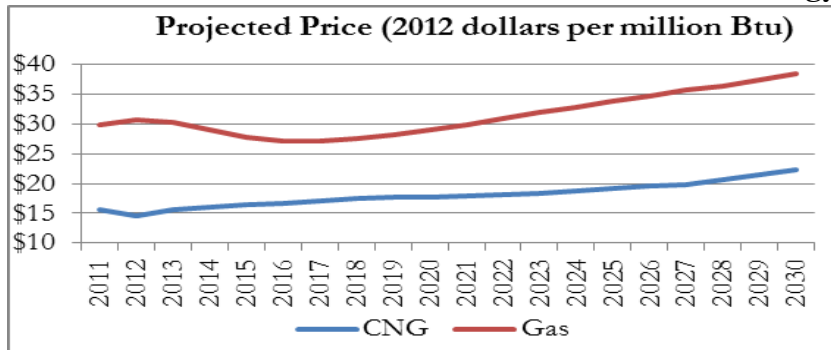
Composition: Underground Reserves

Physical State: Compressed Gas

Gasoline Gallon Equivalent Efficiency:

126.67 cubic feet = 1 gallon of gasoline

Energy Content (BTU/Gal): 20,160



Description of Fuel: Natural Gas is an odorless gaseous mixture of hydrocarbons. The prominent element is methane. Vehicles can run on compressed natural gas (CNG), stored on the vehicle in pressurized cylinders. CNG models are currently available for light, medium, and heavy-duty vehicles.

Current Uses

- Stationary Generators

Opportunities for Future Utilization

- Retrofitted vehicles

Strengths of Fuel Type

- Burns cleaner than gasoline and diesel
- Abundant supply in the U.S. and 94% is domestically produced
- Pipelines already in place
- Roughly 20% to 45% less smog-producing pollutants
- Landfill gas versus natural gas as a byproduct of petroleum production, used as source of fuel eliminates many of the cons of this fuel use

Weakness of Fuel Type

- Nonrenewable
- Methane emissions from production, distribution, and fugitive emissions from leaks reduce the net emissions benefits from a cleaner burning fuel.
- Near-term impacts on global warming – due to methane's short lifespan and its efficiency at trapping heat.
- Toxic emissions may be higher in a CNG-fueled vehicle without the use of an oxidation catalyst.
- Water pollution due to runoff of fracking chemicals.
- Stored and transported under high pressure
- Expensive infrastructure start-up
- Expensive vehicle and equipment retrofits
- Limited vehicle availability

Emergency Availability: Poor availability if pipelines are impacted. In 2005, Hurricane Katrina shut down natural gas production for days, impacting fuel availability in South Florida.

Existing Infrastructure: Pipeline from Jacksonville and Alabama; however, the existing infrastructure cannot support additional demand. By 2017, existing infrastructure will be unable to support additional demand. Currently, the City does not have the infrastructure to support CNG fueling operations. Presently, there are three (3) public CNG stations in Broward County.

Energy Security Impacts: CNG is domestically produced. The United States has vast natural gas reserves.

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Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)

Short Term Recommendations (FY 15 - FY 16)

1. Study CNG historical and projected availability.
2. Research/perform cost-benefit analysis of CNG program.

Medium Term Recommendations (FY 17-FY 19)

1. Look for regional opportunities to share alternative fuel fueling centers.

Long Term Recommendations (FY 20+)

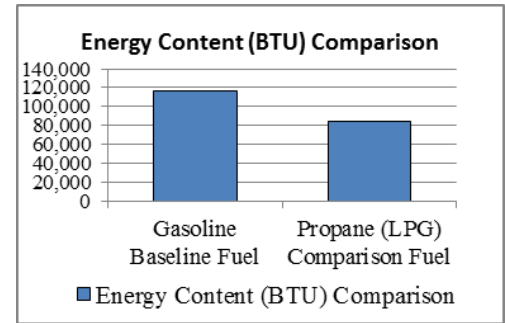
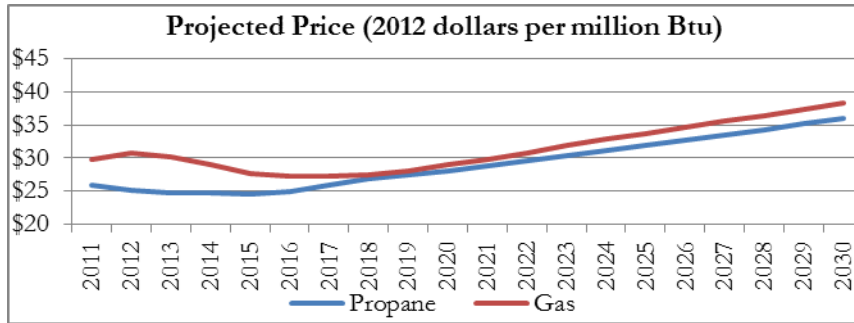
1. No recommendations at this time.

CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE

Propane (LPG)

Composition: Natural Gas Processing
Physical State: Pressurized Liquid

Gasoline Gallon Equivalent Efficiency: 1.35
Energy Content (BTU/Gal): 84,300



Description of Fuel: Propane is a naturally occurring gas composed of three carbon atoms and eight hydrogen atoms. It is created along with a variety of other hydrocarbons (such as crude oil, butane, and gasoline) by the decomposition and reaction of organic matter over long periods of time. After it is released from oil fields deep within Earth, propane is separated from other petrochemicals and refined for commercial use. Propane belongs to a class of materials known as liquefied petroleum gases (LPGs), which are known for their ability to be converted to liquid under relatively low pressures.

Current Uses

- Forklifts
- Commercial mowers

Opportunities for Future Utilization

- Stationary Generators

Benefits of fuel type:

1. Low-carbon, clean-burning fuel
2. Propane in place of petroleum-based fuels may reduce some tailpipe emissions.
3. Propane is about 16% less efficient than gasoline, but 48% more cost effective.
4. Propane is a nontoxic, nonpoisonous fuel that has the lowest range of flammability of any alternative fuel.

Strengths of Fuel Type

- 90% of propane comes from domestic sources
- Less expensive than gasoline
- Potentially lower toxic, carbon dioxide (CO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), and nonmethane hydrocarbon (NMHC) emissions.

Weakness of Fuel Type

- Limited availability (a few large trucks and vans can be special ordered from manufacturers; other vehicles can be converted by certified installers).
- Less readily available than gasoline & diesel
- Fewer miles on a tank of fuel

Emergency Availability: Sudden increases in demand stemming from unusually cold weather or widespread emergencies can result in shortages. Propane is often used to heat homes throughout the nation; therefore, when shortages occur, existing fuel sources are prioritized for those uses. Thus, not a stable source during emergencies.

Existing Infrastructure: 59 stations in Florida

Energy Security Impacts: Approximately half of the LPG in the U.S. is derived from oil, but no oil is imported specifically for LPG production.

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Propane (LPG)

Short Term Recommendations (FY 15 - FY 16)

1. Implement a City policy requiring the replacement of turf equipment with propane-powered alternatives, for equipment classes that meet the operational needs listed below. (Note: based on the availability of propane-powered substitutions.)

Vehicle class	Description
60	60" Mowers
61	72" Mowers
62	6' Rotary Cutter
64	Reel master Mowers
65	Hydraulic Mowers, 72"

2. Track propane usage to better understand cost savings.
3. Research the cost of installing City infrastructure for LPG.

Medium Term Recommendations (FY 17-FY 19)

1. Continue utilizing propane for mowers and support infrastructure needs.

Long Term Recommendations (FY 20+)

1. No recommendations at this time.

CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE

Emerging Technologies

Innovation, demand, and changing regulations are constantly pushing the technological possibilities and changing what can be accomplished. What is published in this document could become outdated overnight. Solutions, gadgets, and even new sources of alternative fuel might emerge; therefore, it is important to understand a constant need for monitoring and reevaluation. Despite this rather obvious disclaimer, the Alternative Fuel Subcommittee identified technological opportunities to explore and evaluate through programs.

Anti-Idling Technology

The Police Department is a key player in the effort to reduce idling and fuel consumption. Police vehicles are required to idle even when the vehicle is stopped or sitting at an intersection directing traffic in order to power the variety of electronics and lights on the vehicle. Every two minutes a vehicle idles, it uses approximately the same amount of fuel necessary to travel one mile. The effects of such idling on fossil fuel usage, human health and environment, are significant. Excessive idling can damage engine components, shortening the life of the engine.

The Police Department provided information on existing anti-idling technology on the market that allows officers to operate electrical equipment, and air conditioning, without running the motor. These anti-idling devices are power management systems that operate a police cruiser's full electrical system (including lights, camera, computer, radio, and communication devices) without the engine running, for an estimated time of four continuous hours. It recharges automatically when the engine is running. A wireless communication technology can be installed in each vehicle to download data, providing usage information to the department. A potential drawback to this technology is the reduction of available trunk space.

Evaluating this technology would allow the Police Department and Fleet Division the opportunity to study fuel reductions and prevention of ghost miles (potential miles that could have been traveled during the time a vehicle idles). This technology might also be useful in vehicles from various departments that also require engine idling to operate traffic warning lights, computers, and communication devices.

Short Term Recommendations (FY 15 – FY 16):

1. Determine if anti-idling technology reduces fuel consumption.
2. Determine if anti-idling technology meets the needs of the departments.
 - a. Operates electronic devices effectively
 - b. Keeps vehicles at a reasonably comfortable temperature
3. A report on the effectiveness of the technology and recommendation on continued usage.



Anti-Idling Device



Anti-Idling Device in trunk of police cruiser



Cruiser lights operating on Anti-Idling Device

Medium Term Recommendations (FY 17 – FY 19):

1. If the technology proves effective in reducing fuel needs and thereby generates cost savings, begin to roll out the device throughout the police fleet.

Long Term Recommendations (FY 20+)

1. No recommendations at this time.

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Electric (PEV)

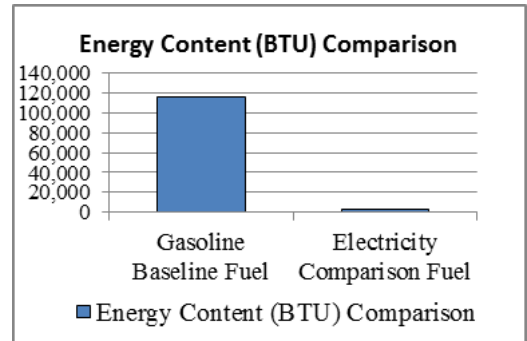
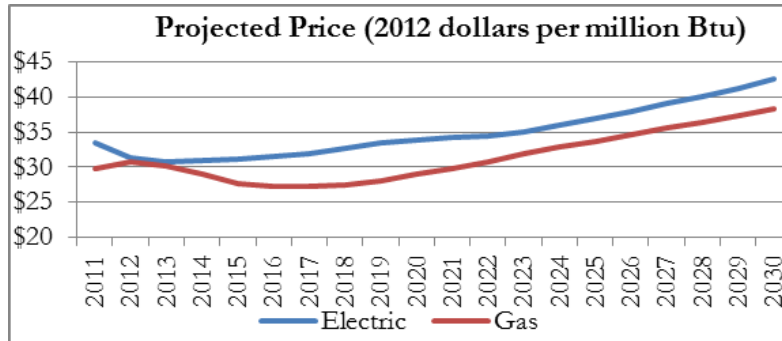
Composition: Coal, Nuclear, Natural gas, Hydroelectric, and small percentage of wind and solar.

Physical State: Electricity

Gasoline Gallon Equivalent Efficiency:

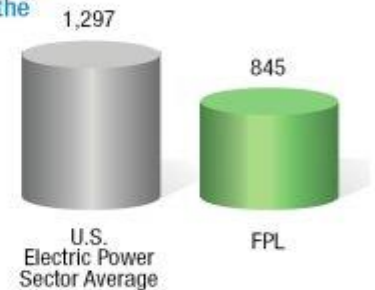
33.7 kWh = 1 gallon of gasoline

Energy Content (BTU/kWh): 3,413



Description of Fuel: Electricity can be used to power all-electric vehicles (often referred to as battery electric vehicles (BEVs)) and plug-in hybrid vehicles (PHEVs). All electric vehicles (EVs) draw electricity from the electrical grid and store the energy in batteries. In a battery electric vehicle (BEV), the battery powers the motor. In a plug-in hybrid (PHEV), an internal combustion engine, that can run on conventional or alternative fuel, works in collaboration with an electric motor that stores energy in a battery. Finally, a hybrid electric (HEV) does not use alternative fuels, but can achieve many of the same objectives such as emissions reductions and fuel savings.

FPL's CO₂ Emissions Rate is 35 Percent Lower than the National Average
Lbs per megawatt-hour (2009)
Source: U.S. Department of Energy



Current Uses

- Hybrid Vehicles
- Police tri-wheel scooter

Opportunities for Future Utilization

- Additional hybrid vehicles

Benefits of fuel type: Electric vehicles produce zero vehicle emissions; however, the production of electricity does. Despite that, electric technology continues improving, increasing options and availability. Electric vehicles make excellent general fleet vehicles intended for short trips.

Strengths of Fuel Type

- Potential for zero vehicle emissions
- Can recharge at night at reduced cost when power demand is low

Weakness of Fuel Type

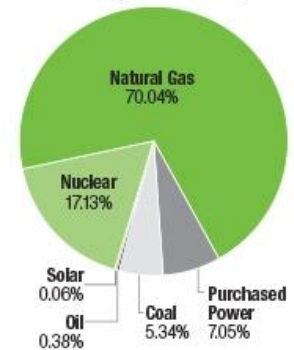
- Limited range
- Long recharging time
- Lack of vehicle options
- Affordability

Emergency Availability: In the absence of electricity during emergencies, electric vehicles will be unable to charge.

Existing Infrastructure: The City has existing charging stations and plans are in place to construct more. There are 1221 existing charging stations in Florida.

Energy Security Impacts: Electricity is generated mainly through coal-fired power plants. Coal is the United States' most plentiful and price-stable fossil energy resource. However, the South Florida electrical grid has different fuel mix than other areas of the country, using only 5.35% coal. This results in a carbon emissions rate from FPL power grid that is 35% lower than the national average.

Fuel mix & purchased power



Sources of electricity generation for the 12 months that ended on May 31, 2013.

CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE

Electric (PEV)

Short Term Recommendations (FY 15 - FY 16)

1. Research possible locations for plug-in stations
2. In developing Car-share program, evaluate usage of electric vehicles.
3. Research the cost effectiveness of Solar powered charging stations.
4. Research the cost/benefit of installing grid-tied charging stations throughout the city.
5. Encourage utility company to offer a rate discount for non-peak hour charging

Medium Term Recommendations (FY 17-FY 19)

1. No recommendations at this time

Long Term Recommendations (FY 20+)

1. No recommendations at this time

CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE

Conclusion

This Alternative Fuel and Fuel-Saving Technology Action Plan is a call to action, not the final word. The goal of the plan is to increase awareness about use of fossil fuels, encourage the consideration of alternative sources of fuel, and find ways the City can meet the goals of the triple bottom line of sustainability (environment, economy and society) in the long-term.

In the short term, the City needs to remain vigilant in researching and piloting new fuels and technologies while looking for longer term lower carbon sources. In subsequent years, future Alternative Fuel Subcommittees can utilize this plan as a guidepost and resource, shaping and developing new action steps based on emerging technology, positive results from fuel saving evaluations and improvements in the availability of fuel sources.

To ensure the approved recommended action strategies are carried out, action steps are broken into specific and measurable actions and assigned to appropriate individuals.

Action #	Recommendation	Planning Horizon	Potential Partners	Potential Funding Source	Policy and/or Legislation Needed	Estimated Resources Required	Milestones Progress
General							
GEN-1	Identify grant sources and apply for available grants to support alternative fuel vehicles and emission reduction activities.	Short	Fleet, Grants				
GEN-2	Adjust budgets to encourage purchasing cheaper operating cost vehicles instead of cheaper capital cost vehicles.	Short	Fleet, Budget		Yes		
GEN-3	Evaluate five (5) fuel saving technologies	Short	Fleet, Parks				
GEN-3a	Propose identified fuel-saving programs for the FY 16 Budget.	Short	Fleet, Budget, Parks	Operating Budget			
GEN-3b	Develop tracking measures to determine effectiveness of programs. i. Track fuel consumption by vehicle, division, and/or technology ii. Track fuel consumption per fuel type	Short	Fleet, Structural Innovation		Yes		
GEN-4	Establish a permanent Alternative Fuel Subcommittee to hold at least three (3) meetings each fiscal year with the mission to track, analyze,	Short	Sustainability		Yes		

CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE

	and report on developing technologies and alternative fuel applications.						
GEN-5	Expand utilization of hybrid technologies while continuing to explore other options.	Short	Fleet	Capital Budget			
GEN-6	Look for regional opportunities to share alternative fuel fueling centers, maintenance capabilities, information, and training.	Short	Fleet, Broward				
GEN-7	Study opportunities relating to infrastructure for public/private alternative fuel delivery systems.	Medium	Fleet				
GEN-7a	Perform cost analysis on capital, retrofits, garage improvements, etc.	Medium	Fleet, Broward	Grant			
GEN-8	Continue to analyze alternative fuel opportunities that increase the City's resilience and/or reduce overall traditional fuel consumption and emissions.	Long	Fleet, Sustainability				
GEN-9	Monitor the development of new fuel saving technologies.	Long	Fleet				

Action #	Recommendation	Planning Horizon	Potential Partners	Potential Funding Source	Policy And/or Legislation Needed	Estimated Resources Required	Milestones Progress
Gasoline							
GAS-1	Implement a City policy for evaluating proposed vehicle replacements in FY 15 and FY 16 for vehicle classes listed below, so that the replacement vehicles that meet the operational needs seek to achieve a 20% fuel consumption reduction when compared to the respective replaced vehicle's rated mileage-per-gallon.	Short	Fleet, Manager's Office, Police, Public Works		Yes		
GAS-2	Gasoline fuel continues to be a reliable fuel source that supports	Short	Public Works	Operating Budget			

CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE

	existing infrastructure; therefore, the city will continue to support and evaluate fuel saving technologies.						
GAS-3	Incorporate opportunities to switch gasoline-powered vehicles to alternative fuel vehicles in five-year fleet plan.	Medium	Fleet	Capital Budget			
GAS-4	Maintain existing fuel infrastructure.	Long	Public Works, Fleet	Operating Budget			
GAS-5	Continue to analyze alternative fuel opportunities that increase the City's resilience and/or reduce overall gasoline consumption.	Long	Fleet, Sustainability				

Action #	Recommendation	Planning Horizon	Potential Partners	Potential Funding Source	Policy And/or Legislation Needed	Estimated Resources Required	Milestones Progress
Diesel							
DSL-1	Implement a City policy for evaluating proposed vehicle replacements in FY 15 and FY 16 for vehicle classes listed below, so that the replacement vehicles that meet the operational needs seek to achieve a 20% fuel consumption reduction when compared to the respective replaced vehicle's rated mileage-per-gallon.	Short	Fleet, Manager's Office, Police, Public Works		Yes		
DSL-2	Diesel fuel continues to be a reliable fuel source that supports existing infrastructure; therefore, the city will continue to support and evaluate fuel saving technologies.	Short	Public Works	Operating Budget			
DSL-3	Incorporate opportunities to switch from diesel powered vehicles to alternative fuel vehicles	Medium	Fleet	Capital Budget			
DSL-4	Maintain diesel fuel infrastructure.	Long	Public Works,	Operating			

CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE

			Fleet	Budget			
DSL-5	Continue to analyze alternative fuel opportunities that increase the City's resilience and/or reduce overall diesel consumption.	Long	Fleet, Sustainability				

Action #	Recommendation	Planning Horizon	Potential Partners	Potential Funding Source	Policy And/or Legislation Needed	Estimated Resources Required	Milestones Progress
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Ethanol (E-85)

E85-1	Identify existing vehicles in fleet capable of utilizing ethanol (E-85).	Short	Fleet				
E85-2	Research costs and requirements for conversion of existing fuel pumps to support ethanol (E-85).	Short	Fleet	Grant			

Action #	Recommendation	Planning Horizon	Potential Partners	Potential Funding Source	Policy And/or Legislation Needed	Estimated Resources Required	Milestones Progress
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Biodiesel (B20)

B20-1	Research costs and requirements for conversion of existing diesel fuel pumps to support biodiesel (B20).	Short	Fleet	Grant			
B20-2	Study the feasibility of transitioning from diesel fuel to B20 through gradual implementation (B5 – B10 – B15 – B20).	Short	Fleet	Operating Budget			

Action #	Recommendation	Planning Horizon	Potential Partners	Potential Funding Source	Policy And/or Legislation Needed	Estimated Resources Required	Milestones Progress
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Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)

CNG-1	Study CNG historical and projected availability.	Short	Fleet				
CNG-2	Research/perform cost-benefit analysis of CNG program.	Short	Fleet	Grant			
CNG-3	Look for regional opportunities to share alternative fuel fueling	Medium	Fleet, Broward				

CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE

	centers.						
Action #	Recommendation	Planning Horizon	Potential Partners	Potential Funding Source	Policy And/or Legislation Needed	Estimated Resources Required	Milestones Progress
Propane (LPG)							
LPG-1	Implement a City policy requiring the replacement of turf equipment with propane-powered alternatives, for equipment classes that meet the operational needs listed below. (Note: based on the availability of propane-powered substitutions.)	Short	Fleet, Parks, City Manager's Office		Yes		
LPG-2	Track propane usage to better understand cost savings.	Short	Parks				
LPG-3	Research the cost of installing City infrastructure for LPG.	Short	Fleet, Parks				
LPG-4	Continue utilizing propane for mowers and support infrastructure needs.	Medium	Parks, Fleet	Operating Budget			
Action #	Recommendation	Planning Horizon	Potential Partners	Potential Funding Source	Policy And/or Legislation Needed	Estimated Resources Required	Milestones Progress
Anti-Idling							
IDL-1	Determine if anti-idling technology reduces fuel consumption.	Short	Police, Fleet	Grant			
IDL-2	Determine if anti-idling technology meets the needs of the departments. a. Operates electronic devices effectively b. Keeps vehicles at a reasonably comfortable temperature	Short	Police, Fleet				
IDL-3	A report on the effectiveness of the technology and recommendation on continued usage.	Short	Police, Fleet				
IDL-4	If the technology proves effective in reducing fuel needs and thereby	Medium	Police, Fleet	Grant(s)			

CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE

	generates cost savings, begin to roll out the device throughout the police fleet.						
Action #	Recommendation	Planning Horizon	Potential Partners	Potential Funding Source	Policy And/or Legislation Needed	Estimated Resources Required	Milestones Progress
Electric (PEV)							
PEV-1	Research possible locations for plug-in stations	Short	Fleet				
PEV-2	In developing Car-share program, evaluate usage of electric vehicles.	Short	Fleet				
PEV-3	Research the cost effectiveness of Solar powered charging stations.	Short	Sustainability				
PEV-4	Research the cost/benefit of installing grid-tied charging stations throughout the city.	Short	Fleet	Grant			
PEV-5	Encourage utility company to offer a rate discount for non-peak hour charging	Short	Fleet				

CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE

Sources

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<http://www.broward.org/FleetServices/Pages/AlternativeFuels.aspx>

California Energy Commission. “Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program.”
<http://www.energy.ca.gov/altfuels/>

City of Raleigh, North Carolina. “City of Raleigh Police Anti-Idling Technology.”
<http://www.raleighnc.gov/content/AdminServSustain/Documents/PTIRaleighPoliceAntiIdlingTechnology.pdf>

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http://www.afdc.energy.gov/laws/state_summary?state=FL

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U.S. Energy Information Administration. “Annual Energy Outlook 2014.” <http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/aeo/>

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. “Renewable and Alternative Fuels.”
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RESOLUTION NO. 2012 - 02

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VERO BEACH, FLORIDA, RELATING TO ESTABLISHMENT OF TOBACCO-FREE ZONES AT CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICT AND SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, a fundamental purpose of municipal government is to promote, protect, and improve the health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens and visitors of the municipality; and

WHEREAS, in consideration and advancement of such purpose, the City of Vero Beach provides recreational and leisure facilities and programs for children and adults through-out the City that help to promote good health, wellness, and quality of life for citizens and visitors alike; and

WHEREAS, tobacco use is the most preventable cause of death and disease in the United States, where 430,000 Americans die each year from lung cancer, heart disease, respiratory illness, and other diseases related to tobacco use; and

WHEREAS, the United States Environmental Protection Agency has determined secondhand smoke to be a risk to the public health, has classified secondhand smoke as a group A carcinogen, and puts our children in danger with proven health risks, including respiratory diseases, asthma, and ear infections; and

WHEREAS, 3,000 youth become regular smokers each day, almost 90% of smokers start smoking before the age of 18, and one-third of these children will die prematurely from tobacco-related illnesses; and

WHEREAS, chewing tobacco, snuff or dip, including flavored products marketed to youth, are tobacco products that cause cancers of the mouth, gums, tongue, and

throat and the spittle resulting from use of such products expelled onto the ground, picnic and recreational seating areas, and other contact surfaces creates potential exposure to such body fluids and bacteria; and

WHEREAS, tobacco use in and around recreational and leisure activities and facilities sends a contradictory message to the same young people who are encouraged to participate in recreational and leisure activities that are beneficial to their health and wellness; and

WHEREAS, in addition, improperly discarded cigarette and cigar butts contribute to litter and offensive pollution of our City as well as create potential choking and other health dangers for young children, pets, and wildlife; and

WHEREAS, in light of all the foregoing, the City Council finds that establishment of tobacco-free zones with appropriate signage for playground areas at City parks and recreation facilities is in the public interest in that it will serve to discourage tobacco use in such areas and thereby help to promote, protect, and improve the health, safety, and general welfare of the City's citizens and visitors making use of City recreational and leisure facilities and programs; and

WHEREAS, the City Council also finds that installation of disposal receptacles at such tobacco-free zones and other appropriate recreation facilities in the City would help to promote proper disposal of cigarette and cigar butts and other tobacco product debris and thereby help reduce litter and offensive pollution of our City and reduce potential choking and other health dangers for young children, pets, and wildlife; and

WHEREAS, third-party tobacco-free zone sponsors have offered to provide to the City the necessary signs and disposal receptacles for implementation at no cost to the City other than that required for installation by the City;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VERO BEACH, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Establishment of Tobacco-Free Zones.

All playground areas at all City of Vero Beach parks and recreation facilities are hereby designated as tobacco-free zones. Establishment of these zones is intended only to discourage tobacco use in such areas and shall not be deemed as establishing a park rule or ordinance subject to code enforcement.

Section 2. Installation of Signs and Receptacles.

The City Manager is authorized to cause the installation of appropriate signs at playground areas at all City of Vero Beach parks and recreation facilities designating such areas as tobacco-free zones. The City Manager is also authorized to cause the installation of cigarette and cigar butt disposal receptacles for such tobacco-free zones as well as other appropriate locations at City parks and recreational facilities, including but not limited to City boardwalks. Such signs and disposal receptacles and their location shall be as found appropriate by the City Recreation Commission and provided by third-party tobacco-free zone sponsors at no cost to the City other than that required for installation by the City.

Section 3. Conflict and Severability.

In the event a provision of this resolution conflicts with a provision of any other resolution of the City Council, the provisions of this resolution shall apply and supersede

on the subject matter of this resolution, except as may be otherwise preempted by state law. If any provision of this resolution is held to be invalid, unconstitutional, or unenforceable for any reason by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this resolution, which shall be deemed separate, distinct, and independent provisions to the fullest extent possible.

Section 4. Effective Date.

This resolution shall become effective upon adoption.

This Resolution was heard on the 7th day of February 2012, at which time it was moved for adoption by Councilmember Turner, seconded by Councilmember Winger, and adopted by the following vote:

Mayor Pilar E. Turner	<u>yes</u>
Vice-Mayor A. Craig Fletcher	<u>yes</u>
Councilmember Jay Kramer	<u>yes</u>
Councilmember Tracy M. Carroll	<u>yes</u>
Councilmember Richard Winger	<u>yes</u>

ATTEST

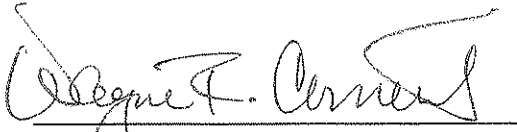
CITY OF VERO BEACH, FLORIDA

Tammy K. Vock
Tammy K. Vock
City Clerk

Pilar E. Turner
Pilar E. Turner
Mayor

[SEAL]

Approved as to form and legal
sufficiency:



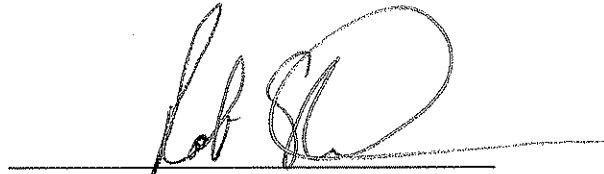
Wayne R. Coment
Acting City Attorney

Approved as conforming to municipal
policy:



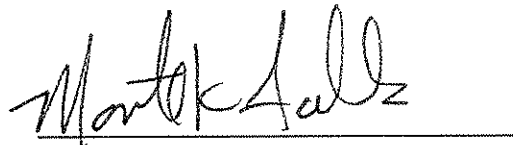
James R. O'Connor
City Manager

Approved as to technical requirements:



Rob Slezak
Recreation Director

Approved as to technical requirements:



Monte K. Falls
Public Works Director

Prepared in the
Office of the City Attorney
City of Vero Beach
PO Box 1389
Vero Beach, FL 32961-1389

**City of Coral Springs
City Commission Agenda Item
SUMMARY SHEET**

CITY COMMISSION MEETING OF: December 4, 2000 AGENDA ITEM:

DEPARTMENT: City Attorney's Office

COPIES TO: Michael S. Levinson, City Manager
Ellen Liston, Assistant City Manager
Erdal Donmez, Assistant City Manager
Robert Glenn, Director of Public Works
Roy Arigo, Police Chief
Donald Haupt, Fire Chief
Thomas Messenheimer, Executive Director of Sportsplex
Susan Hess, Director of Community Development
Rick Engle, Director of Parks & Recreation
Peter M. J. Richardson, CMC, City Clerk
Samuel S. Goren, City Attorney

PREPARED BY/DATE: Rhoda Glasco-Foderingham, Assistant City Attorney
November 30, 2000

RGF

SUBJECT: Smoking in Public Parks.

- PRIOR ACTION:**
- City Commission approved the ordinance at first reading and public hearing on September 5, 2000, and set second and final reading for September 19, 2000.
 - On September 19, 2000, the City Commission tabled second and final reading until October 17, 2000.
 - On October 17, 2000 the City Commission tabled second and final reading until December 5, 2000 and appointed a Focus Group to make recommendations regarding smoking in the parks.

RECOMMENDATION. Continue second reading until December 19, 2000.

ATTACHMENTS AVAILABLE ON DISK: Ord. 2000-119

ATTACHMENTS AVAILABLE ON HARD COPY: None

MEMORANDUM

TO: Peter M.J. Richardson, CMC, City Clerk

FROM: Rhoda Glasco-Foderingham, Assistant City Attorney RGF

RE: Ordinance 2000-119(c) (Smoking in Public Parks)

DATE: January 22, 2001

*Attached please find the above referenced Ordinance for execution by the City. This Ordinance was approved at **First Reading and Public Hearing on Tuesday, September 5, 2000 City Commission Meeting and Second and Final Reading was December 19, 2000.** This revision includes the changes approved by the Commission. Thank you for your assistance in this matter.*

RGF/mjo

Attachment

cc: Samuel S. Goren, City Attorney
Michael Levinson, City Manager
Ellen Liston, Assistant City Manager
Roy Arigo, Police Chief
Major Jeff Chudnow (w/attachment)
Donald Haupt, Fire Chief (w/attachment)
Thomas Messenheimer, Executive Director of Sportsplex (w/attachment)
Susan Hess, Director of Community Development
Rick Engle, Director of Parks & Recreation (w/attachment) ✓

doc: 56267

Commission Meeting of December 4, 2000
Agenda Item #

DESCRIPTION/BACKGROUND:

The proposed ordinance has been drafted in response to a request from the City Commission to prohibit smoking in public parks. The City Commission has determined to provide for maintaining the beauty and integrity of open-air, outdoor city parks and promote better air quality by providing limited areas for smoking in public parks.

The ordinance creates a new section of the City of Code of Ordinances to specifically address smoking in public parks and to provide for maintaining the beauty and integrity of open-air, outdoors city parks within the City. The City recognizes that the smoke emitted from cigarettes, pipes or other smoking apparatuses can be offensive, and cause annoyance and injury to non-smokers who do not wish to inhale the smoke emitted from tobacco being burned, even when outdoors. Cigarettes once consumed in public parks are often discarded on the ground, thereby diminishing the beauty of the City's parks and recreational facilities. Cigarette butts, when discarded on the ground require the City to incur additional expense in maintaining its public parks and other natural resources.

This ordinance will prohibit the smoking of tobacco products in any city park owned and operated by the city; however smoking would be allowed in designated smoking areas and in the parking lots.

The Commission approved this ordinance at first reading and public hearing on September 5, 2000. On September 19, 2000, the Commission tabled second and final reading until October 17, 2000. On October 17, 2000 second and final reading was tabled to December 5, 2000. On October 17, 2000 the Commission also appointed a focus group to make recommendations regarding smoking in the parks.

Intervening Action:

The Focus Group met and developed a survey questionnaire. The results of the survey have been received. The Focus Group will be meeting on Wednesday, December 6, 2000, to evaluate the survey results.

ORDINANCE NO. 2000-119

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF CORAL SPRINGS,
FLORIDA, AMENDING CHAPTER 11 OF THE CODE OF
ORDINANCES ENTITLED "OFFENSES—MISCELLANEOUS"
BY CREATING SECTION 11-29; ENTITLED "SMOKING IN
PUBLIC PARKS"; LIMITING WHERE ONE MAY SMOKE IN
PUBLIC PARKS; PROVIDING FOR FINDINGS AND
CONCLUSIONS; PROVIDING FOR ENFORCEMENT
PROVISIONS; PROVIDING FOR FINES; PROVIDING FOR
CONFLICTS, CODIFICATION SEVERABILITY, AND AN
EFFECTIVE DATE.**

WHEREAS, the City Commission of the City of Coral Springs, Florida desires to create new sections to the Code of Ordinances to provide for maintaining the beauty and integrity of open-air, outdoor city parks within the City of Coral Springs; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission recognizes that the smoke emitted from cigarettes, pipes or other smoking apparatuses can be offensive, and cause annoyance and injury to non-smokers who do not wish to inhale the smoke emitted from tobacco being burned, even when outdoors; and

WHEREAS, cigarettes once consumed in public parks, are often discarded on the ground, thereby diminishing the beauty of the city's parks and recreational facilities; and

WHEREAS, cigarette butts, when discarded on the ground require the City to incur additional expense in maintaining its public parks and other natural resources; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission determines that the prohibition of smoking in the City's public parks serves to protect the health, safety and welfare of the citizens and residents of Coral Springs; and

1 **WHEREAS**, the City Commission determines that the prohibition of smoking in
2 certain designated areas of the City's public parks serves to protect the health, safety and
3 welfare of the citizens and residents of Coral Springs;

4 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY**
5 **COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF CORAL SPRINGS, FLORIDA, THAT:**

6 **SECTION 1.** The aforementioned "WHEREAS" clauses are hereby ratified and
7 confirmed, and incorporated herein.

8 **SECTION 2.** Section 11-29 of the Coral Springs Code of Ordinances is hereby
9 created to read as follows:

10
11 **Sec. 11-29. Smoking prohibited in outdoor areas in city parks.**

12
13 (1) It shall be unlawful for any person to smoke on playing fields and
14 playgrounds, bleacher areas, dugouts, around team seating areas, concession
15 areas and restrooms, within any city park owned and operated by the City of
16 Coral Springs.

17
18 (2) A code enforcement or law enforcement officer may issue a citation to any
19 person in violation of the provisions of this section.

20
21 (3) Penalty. Any person issued a citation pursuant to this section shall be
22 deemed to be charged with a civil infraction. A fine of twenty-five (\$25.00)
23 shall be assessed for each violation of this section.

24
25 (4) This section shall not apply to any person smoking within a motor vehicle
26 that is within a city park, whether or not located in a parking lot.

27
28 **SECTION 3. Codification.**

29 It is the intention of the City Commission of the City of Coral Springs that the
30 provisions of this Ordinance shall become and be made a part of the Code of Ordinances of
31 the City of Coral Springs, Florida, and that the Sections of this ordinance may be
32 renumbered, re-lettered and the word "Ordinance" may be changed to "Section", "Article"
33 or such other word or phrase in order to accomplish such intention.

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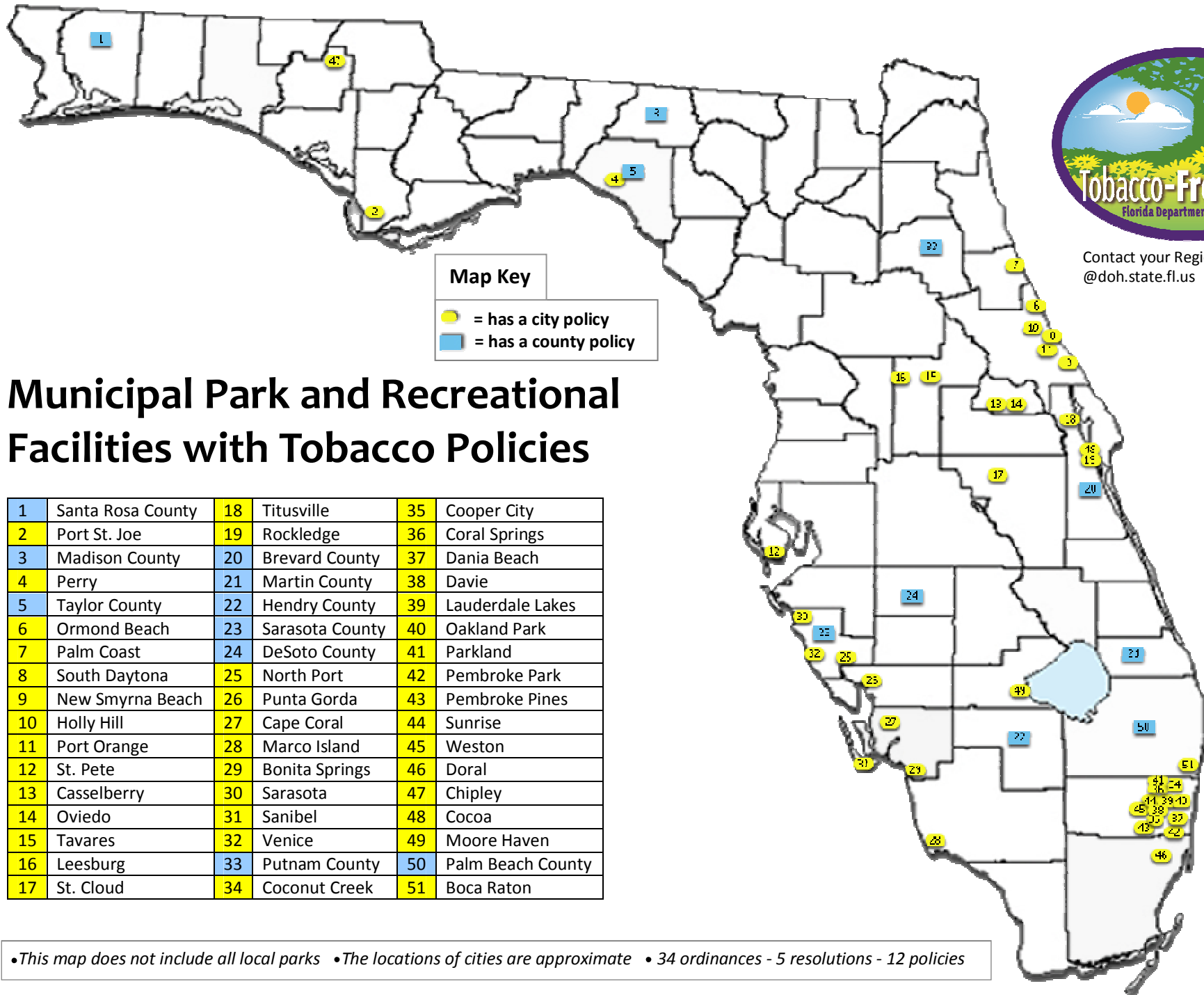
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1	Santa Rosa County	Ordinance – The smoking of tobacco as defined in Florida Statute 386.203 shall be prohibited in any county park where such prohibition is posted...
2	Port St. Joe	Ordinance – The use of tobacco products is prohibited during all times in all areas at city owned or operated property or parks used for youth organizations or league activities...
3	Madison County	Resolution – The Madison County Recreation park shall be considered a tobacco-free zone and signage will posted on said property designating it as a tobacco-free zone...
4	Perry	Resolution - The city parks, including picnic areas, sports areas, and parking lots be designated as tobacco free zones...
5	Taylor County	Ordinance – Use of all tobacco products prohibited in county sports complex. ..
6	Ormond Beach	Ordinance – Smoking is prohibited on any portion of the following municipal properties...The Director shall designate one or more areas within these properties as smoking areas...
7	Palm Coast	Ordinance - It is unlawful for any person to possess or consume any tobacco product in any City Park in an area that is posted or noticed as a “non-smoking” area or if instructed by a City employee that an area has been designated as a “non-smoking” area due to its particular usage.
8	South Daytona	Ordinance – Smoking shall be allowed in city parks except in no-smoking areas...no smoking areas are designated by the city manager...
9	New Smyrna Beach	Policy – Use of tobacco products prohibited in the Sports Complex Facility and all city facilities.
10	Holly Hill	Ordinance – Prohibits smoking and/or the use of tobacco products at designated youth athletic fields/parks...
11	Port Orange	Ordinance – It shall be unlawful for any person to possess an ignited tobacco product or to consume by smoking any tobacco product on any portion of the public property in the city ...(lists parks)
12	St. Pete	Policy – All outdoor facilities while being used by youth participants are designated tobacco free areas.
13	Casselberry	Ordinance – It is unlawful for a person to possess or consume any tobacco product in certain areas of City Parks...
14	Oviedo	Ordinance – It is unlawful for a person to possess or consume any tobacco product in certain areas of City Parks...
15	Tavares	Ordinance – Smoking prohibited in the following parks...
16	Leesburg	Policy – Smoking not permitted in the park (includes 11 parks)
17	St. Cloud	Ordinance – It shall be unlawful for any person to possess any ignited tobacco product or to consume by smoking any tobacco product on any portion of the public property where youth athletic activities occur...
18	Titusville	Policy – Outdoor no smoking areas involve all areas in and around the youth athletic fields where spectators and participants congregate...
19	Rockledge	Policy – Outdoor no smoking areas involve all areas in and around the youth athletic fields where spectators and participants congregate...
20	Brevard County	Policy – Outdoor no smoking areas involve all areas in and around the youth athletic fields where spectators and participants congregate...
21	Martin County	Policy – Smoking is not permitted in any County facility or within 50 feet of an entrance or exit to a County facility. In addition, smoking is not permitted anywhere in front of the Administrative Center and inside the dockside pavilion.

22	Hendry County	Ordinance -The use of tobacco products is prohibited during all times in all areas... when used for youth organization or league activities...
23	Sarasota County	Ordinance – The use of tobacco products is prohibited during all times in all areas, within a defined perimeter,...at parks used for organized youth athletic activities...
24	DeSoto County	Policy – Tobacco products will not be allowed within the playground areas and all park areas of Brewer Park. ...
25	North Port	Ordinance – Smoking shall be prohibited at all times at the Skate Park and during organized youth activities at the Narramore Sports Park.
26	Punta Gorda	Ordinance – No juvenile may be in possession of any cigarette. Smoking is hereby prohibited in the following areas (includes 4 parks)...
27	Cape Coral	Ordinance – Smoking is prohibited in bleacher areas and dug outs in and around ball field areas.
28	Marco Island	Ordinance - No person shall be permitted to smoke cigarettes, cigars, and/or pies or consume any tobacco products in city parks except in those locations specially designated for the above purposes...
29	Bonita Springs	Ordinance – Smoking is not permitted in areas as designated by the Parks and Recreation Manager...
30	Sarasota	Resolution – Prohibits the use of cigarettes, cigars, or any tobacco products “within any Public Beach Park or on any portion of a Beach...except in smoking areas...
31	Sanibel	Ordinance - The use and/or disposal of any tobacco products at or on such Community Park property is hereby prohibited...
32	Venice	Ordinance – The use of cigarettes, cigars, or any tobacco product is prohibited at any public beach or beach park... excluding designated smoking areas...
33	Putnam County	Resolution – It is prohibited for a person to use or consume tobacco products in any County Park.
34	Coconut Creek	Policy - Prohibits smoking in certain specified park and recreation areas...
35	Cooper City	Ordinance - No person shall be permitted to smoke cigarettes, cigars and/or pipes or consume any other types of tobacco products...except in specially marked and designated smoking areas...
36	Coral Springs	Ordinance - It shall be unlawful for any person to smoke on playing fields and playgrounds, bleacher areas, dugouts, around team seating areas, concession areas, and restrooms...
37	Dania Beach	Ordinance – It is unlawful for any person to smoke any tobacco product within the following areas; upon or within fifty feet of any playing field, court, rink, team seating area, dugout, bleacher, spectator area, playground, concession stand, recreation building or restroom.
38	Davie	Ordinance - It shall be unlawful for any person to smoke cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoking apparatus on playing fields and playgrounds, or any other areas no designated as a smoking area...
39	Lauderdale Lakes	Ordinance – No tobacco products, including cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco or snuff, shall be permitted to be smoked, consumed, or chewed in a park.

40	Oakland Park	Ordinance – No person shall smoke, ignite or hold an ignited cigarette, cigar, pipe or other device containing a tobacco product or other substance in areas designated by the director as NO SMOKING areas within the park.
41	Parkland	Ordinance - It shall be unlawful for any person to smoke or chew tobacco on the grounds of any public park operated by the City of Parkland.
42	Pembroke Park	Ordinance - It shall be unlawful for any person to smoke cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoking apparatus on playing fields and playgrounds ...or any other areas no designated as a smoking area...
43	Pembroke Pines	Ordinance - It shall be unlawful for any person to smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes...within 25 feet of the entranceway, bleacher areas, dugouts, in and around team seating areas, concession areas and restrooms...
44	Sunrise	Ordinance - It is unlawful to smoke any tobacco product outdoors in the following areas of any city park; within 30 feet of children's playgrounds, sports playing fields, or food service area....
45	Weston	Ordinance - It is unlawful to smoke any tobacco product within the following park and recreational areas: playing fields, courts, rinks, around team seating areas or dugouts, bleacher or spectator areas, playgrounds, concession stands and restrooms...
46	Doral	Ordinance - Smoking shall be prohibited in all developed City parks, with the exception of parking lots and expressly designated areas, if any...
47	Chipley	Ordinance – It shall be unlawful to consume or use tobacco products of any kind in any city park or recreational facility of the city...
48	Cocoa	Policy – Same as Brevard County. Outdoor no smoking areas involve all areas in and around the youth athletic fields where spectators and participants congregate...
49	Moore Haven	Resolution – The Tom Perry Memorial Park (City Park) shall be designated as a tobacco-free zone and signage will be posted on said property designating it as a tobacco-free zone.
50	Palm Beach County	Policy – Outdoor areas within park property where smoking is prohibited include: Pools, water parks, water play areas, playgrounds, skate parks, athletic fields and their surrounding areas including spectator concession areas. Other posted areas such as nature center boardwalks, trails and the Morikami Japanese Gardens...
51	Boca Raton	Policy – No Smoking Areas will be designated at the following location in City-owned Parks: Playground Areas, Athletic Fields and Sports Facilities, including seating areas, Building Entrance Areas, and Restroom Areas...



Memorandum

Memorandum No:

Date: November 3, 2014

To: Honorable Mayor and Commissioners

From: Lee R. Feldman, ICMA-CM, City Manager

**Re: FY 2014 Commission Annual Action Plan - Progress Report to
Commission: Quarter 4**

I am pleased to present the final quarterly report of the FY 2014 Commission Annual Action Plan.

The FY 2014 Action Plan was the culmination of Commission prioritization workshops held in the spring and summer of 2013 in anticipation of the FY 2014 Annual Budget. This report concludes the final status of those initiatives, how they are transitioning into the FY 2015 Commission Annual Action Plan and Press Play Fort Lauderdale, the City's 2018 Strategic Plan, unanimously approved on September 17th, 2013.

FY 2014 Commission Annual Action Plan

As we conclude this second year of a prioritization process, much progress has been made. Advancement was monitored through a strategy management stoplight approach of 'red, yellow, and green' status indicators. Discussion took place at routine cross-departmental FL2STAT meetings; where key milestones and challenges were examined with the purpose of collective trouble-shooting and problem solving by recognizing synergies. Of the 17 FY 2014 CAAP initiatives, 59% are either 'complete' or advancing 'at or above plan', 41% are progressing but behind original date estimates established during the prioritization sessions, and 0% are experiencing significant challenges. These are detailed in Attachment 1.

How to read the report

The introduction of the report outlines its organization into the three categories: Policy Agenda, Management Agenda, and Budget Priorities. Status indicators are utilized and

defined to provide a summary view. Additional detail is provided for each initiative, such as a brief description, an analysis of progress, and key milestones and dates. The report is a snapshot in time, generated from our strategic performance management software. It's important to note that many additional strategic initiatives defined in our strategic plan are being actively implemented by staff; this report contains those most important to the City Commission.

FY 2015 Commission Annual Action Plan

For the current FY 2015 Commission Annual Action Plan, 19 initiatives were prioritized. Six of these were also identified in the FY 2014 Action Plan – these are initiatives that are complex, multi-year projects, many of which are also critical to achieving our Fast Forward Fort Lauderdale 2035 Vision Plan. They include, Stormwater Management Plan, Homeless Strategy, Beach Renourishment, Riverwalk District Plan, All Aboard Florida, Soccer and Lacrosse Athletic Fields, and Code Compliance Improvements. The FY 2015 CAAP, approved on July 1st, is being integrated into our strategic management system. Staff is also monitoring and will be reporting on specific initiatives that are not on this priority list, but that were included in the Management-in-Progress agenda and Press Play Fort Lauderdale.

FY 2015 COMMISSION ANNUAL ACTION PLAN	
POLICY AGENDA	TEAM
Top Priority	
1. 17 th Street Mobility Plan	Infrastructure
2. Stormwater Management Plan	Infrastructure
3. Comprehensive Homeless Strategy	Public Places
4. Beach Renourishment	Business Development
High Priority	
5. Traffic Flow & Signal Synchronization Analysis: Moving Cars and People	Infrastructure
6. Comprehensive Canal Dredging Master Plan	Infrastructure
7. Riverwalk District Plan	Public Places
8. Las Olas Marina	Public Places
9. Tunnel Pedestrian Plaza and Intersection Improvements	Public Places
MANAGEMENT AGENDA	TEAM
Top Priority	
1. All Aboard Florida Passenger Rail and Station Area Plan	Infrastructure
2. Soccer and Lacrosse Athletic Fields	Public Places
3. Public Private Boathouse for Crew	Public Places
4. Central Beach Master Plan	Neighborhood Enhancement
5. Marine Industry Strategy	Business Development
High Priority	
6. Wastewater Infiltration and Inflow	Infrastructure

7.	Shared Use of School Facilities	Public Places
8.	Code Compliance Improvements	Neighborhood Enhancement
9.	Comprehensive Plan Amendments	Neighborhood Enhancement
10.	Emergency Preparedness	Public Safety

Press Play Fort Lauderdale: Strategic Plan 2018

My team's implementation approach is focused on vision, strategy, and action. While the Commission Annual Action Plan is the highest priority for staff, Press Play Fort Lauderdale has many additional important strategic initiatives that staff is working on now, or will be within the next few years. They are being prioritized now by the departments assigned as leads and within the Cylinder teams.

I look forward to this year of progress and I would to thank my leadership team for being agile and aligning their operations in support of our city's long-term vision to be "the city you never want to leave." Please contact me or Amy Knowles, Structural Innovation Manager at (954) 828-5987 or at aknowles@fortlauderdale.gov with any questions or for further information.

Attachments: 1: FY 2014 Commission Annual Action Plan: Progress Report to Commission Quarter 4

c: Stanley D. Hawthorne, Assistant City Manager
Susanne M. Torriente, Assistant City Manager
Cynthia A. Everett, City Attorney
Jonda K. Joseph, City Clerk
John C. Herbst, City Auditor
Department Directors
CMO Managers

Broward County Municipal Parks Tobacco/Smoking Ordinances



COCONUT CREEK

At the request of the City Commission, the Public Services Department and Parks and Recreation Advisory Board has developed a policy prohibiting smoking in certain specified park and recreation areas. The policy is designed to eliminate the use of all tobacco products where children play and people gather, in consideration of the health, safety and welfare of the general public. In addition, this policy will reduce the number of cigarettes often discarded on public grounds, thereby reducing maintenance costs and enhancing the beauty of our parks and natural resources.

PROPOSED POLICY

Smoking of cigarettes, cigars and pipes, and the use of other tobacco products shall be prohibited in the following locations in City owned park and recreation facilities:

1. Playground areas
2. Athletic fields and sports
3. Restroom areas
4. Concession stand areas
5. Building entrance areas
6. Natural resource areas

Appropriate signage will be located at the entrance to parks and smoke free areas.

Compliance will generally be achieved through self-enforcement. Concerned park patrons will be encouraged to contact Parks and Recreation Division personnel to report problems and request further assistance.

PROPOSED SIGNAGE

General Entrance Signage:

**PLEASE REFRAIN FROM
SMOKING IN DESIGNATED
PARK AREAS**

COOPER CITY

Sec. 12-45. Nuisances and behavior.*

(c) Tobacco products. No person shall be permitted to smoke cigarettes, cigars and/or pipes or consume any other types of tobacco products within the property boundary lines of Bill Lips Sports Complex, the Cooper City Sports Complex and Pioneer Middle School athletic fields, except smoking shall be permitted in specially marked and designated smoking areas located within Bill Lips Sports Complex, the Cooper City Sports Complex and Pioneer Middle School athletic fields. The prohibited areas include, but are not limited to, playing fields, courts, rinks, pools, team seating areas or dugouts, bleacher or spectator areas, playgrounds, concession stands and restrooms.

(Ord. No. 02-4-2, §1, 4-23-02)

CORAL SPRINGS

Sec. 11-29. - Smoking prohibited in outdoor areas in city parks.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to smoke on playing fields and playgrounds, bleacher areas, dugouts, around team seating areas, concession areas and restrooms, within any city park owned and operated by the City of Coral Springs.

(b) A code enforcement or law enforcement officer may issue a citation to any person in violation of the provisions of this section.

(c) Penalty. Any person issued a citation pursuant to this section shall be deemed to be charged with a civil infraction. A fine of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) shall be assessed for each violation of this section.

(d) This section shall not apply to any person smoking within a motor vehicle that is within a city park, whether or not located in a parking lot.

(Ord. No. 2000-119, § 2, 12-19-00)

DANIA BEACH

Sec. 17-130. Smoking prohibited in certain areas of public parks.

(a) It is unlawful for any person to smoke any tobacco product within the following park and recreational areas: upon or within fifty (50) feet of any playing field, court, rink, team seating area, dugout, bleacher, spectator area, playground, concession stand, recreation building or restroom.

(b) The prohibition of this section shall not apply to any person smoking within a motor vehicle that is within a city park, whether or not located in a parking lot.

(c) A maximum fine of fifty dollars (\$50.00) is established for any violation of this section.

(Ord. No. 2008-017, § 1, 7-22-08)

DAVIE

TOWN COUNCIL AGENDA REPORT

TO: Mayor and Councilmembers

FROM/PHONE: Monroe D. Kiar, Town Attorney
(954) 584-9770

SUBJECT: Ordinance

TITLE OF AGENDA ITEM: AN ORDINANCE OF THE TOWN OF DAVIE, FLORIDA, CREATING, SECTION 16-7, ENTITLED "SMOKING IN DESIGNATED AREAS PROHIBITED"; PROHIBITING SMOKING AT SPECIFIED LOCATIONS ON TOWN PROPERTY; ESTABLISHING PROCEDURES REGARDING CIVIL INFRACTIONS; PROVIDING FOR ENFORCEMENT; PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

REPORT IN BRIEF: The Town Council at its meeting of April 2, 2003, directed the Town Attorney to prepare an ordinance banning smoking in designated areas, specifically banning smoking in and around outdoor municipal parks within the Town of Davie in order to protect the right of residents of the Town of Davie to the quiet enjoyment of Davie's municipal parks. In adopting this Ordinance, the Town of Davie will be joining with numerous other municipalities within Broward County that have previously enacted ordinances banning smoking in public places, as well as the State of Florida through the constitutional enactment of the Florida Clean Indoor Air Act.

SMOKING PROHIBITED IN OUTDOOR AREAS IN TOWN PARKS.

1) It shall be unlawful for any person to smoke cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoking apparatus on playing fields and playgrounds, bleacher areas, dugouts, around team seating areas, concession areas, spectator areas, restrooms, or any other areas not specifically designated as a permitted smoking area within any park owned and operated by the Town of Davie. All designated smoking areas will be specifically demarcated by signs stating that "smoking is permitted in this area."

2) Upon an individual's first violation of this Ordinance, a Town Official or law enforcement officer may issue a warning to any person in violation of the provisions of this section. Any refusal by an individual to comply with this Ordinance upon issuance of a warning may result in a Notice to Appear being issued by a Law Enforcement Officer for the violation and/or removal from the park. Upon the first conviction of this violation, a Court of competent jurisdiction may impose a fine of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00).

3) Any subsequent conviction of a violation of this Ordinance may result in additional fines and penalties, including court costs imposed by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

4) This section shall not apply to any person smoking within a parking lot located in a Town park.

LAUDERDALE LAKES

Sec. 58-31. Rules and regulations governing park use.

The following rules and regulations shall govern activities at each park operated by the city:

(8) No tobacco products, including cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco or snuff, shall be permitted to be smoked, consumed or chewed in a park.

(Code 1972, § 15 1/2-21; Ord. No. 86-28, § 1, 12-16-1986; Ord. No. 09-20, § 2, 12-8-2009)

LIGHTHOUSE POINT

RESOLUTION NO. 2012 – 1855

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF LIGHTHOUSE POINT, FLORIDA, DECLARING A POLICY OF SMOKEFREE PUBLIC PLACES WITHIN THE CITY OF LIGHTHOUSE POINT;
URGING THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE TO REPEAL THE STATE'S PREEMPTION OF LOCAL SMOKE-FREE AIR AND OTHER TOBACCORELATED LAWS, AND URGING OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO ADOPT SIMILAR RESOLUTIONS; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

(April 10, 2012)

OAKLAND PARK

* On June 20, 2012, the City Commission approved signage "To discourage smoking in park areas around bleachers, playgrounds, picnic areas and other gathering spots as deemed by the Parks and Leisure Services Director."

PARKLAND

Sec. 11-78. - Smoking prohibited in outdoor areas in city parks.

- (1) It shall be unlawful for any person to smoke or chew tobacco on the grounds of any public park operated by the City of Parkland.
- (2) A law enforcement officer may issue a citation to any person in violation of the provisions of this section.
- (3) *Penalty.* Any person issued a citation pursuant to this section shall be deemed to be charged with a civil infraction. A fine of twenty-five (\$25.00) shall be assessed for each violation of this section.
- (4) This section shall not apply to any person smoking within a motor vehicle that is within a city park, whether or not located in a parking lot.

(Ord. No. 2005-01, § 2, 3-2-2005)

PEMBROKE PARK

Sec. 18-4. Smoking prohibited in outdoor areas in Town parks.

It shall be unlawful for any person to smoke cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoking apparatus on playing fields and playgrounds, bleacher areas, dugouts, around team seating areas, concession areas, spectator areas, restrooms, or any other areas not specifically designated as a permitted smoking area within any park owned and operated by the Town of Pembroke Park. All designated smoking areas will be specifically designated by signs that "smoking is not prohibited" in that area.

(Ord. No. 08-06-01, § 1, 6-11-08)

Sec. 18-5. Penalties for smoking violations.

- (a) Upon an individual's first violation of [section 18-4], a law enforcement officer or an appropriate Town official will issue a warning to any person in violation of the provisions of this section. Any refusal by an individual to comply with [section 18-4] upon issuance of a warning will result in the issuance of an automatic fine in the amount of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) by a law enforcement officer.
- (b) A fine of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) shall be assessed by a law enforcement officer of the Town of Pembroke Park against any individual who

has previously violated the smoking prohibition for any subsequent violation of [section 18-4].

(Ord. No. 08-06-01, § 2, 6-11-08)

Sec. 18-6. Parking lots excluded from smoking ban.

This smoking prohibition shall not apply to any to any person smoking within a parking lot in a Town park.

(Ord. No. 08-06-01, § 3, 6-11-08)

PEMBROKE PINES

Sec. 134.04 - SMOKING IN CERTAIN PUBLIC PLACES PROHIBITED.

(E) (1) It shall be unlawful for any person to smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes on city property as follows:

(a) Within 25 feet of the entranceway of any municipal buildings; and/or

(b) In bleacher areas, dugouts, in and around team seating areas, concession areas and restrooms within any park or recreational facility owned by the city. This restriction shall not apply to city-owned golf courses.

(2) Any person issued a citation pursuant to this section shall be deemed to be charged with a civil infraction. A fine of \$25 shall be assessed for each violation of this section.

(3) This section shall not apply to any person smoking within a motor vehicle that is within a city park or parked in front of a city building, whether or not located in a parking lot.

(F) Any person convicted of violating this section shall be punishable as provided herein or as otherwise provided in § 134.99.

('69 Code, § 12-19.2) (Ord. 351, passed 1-7-74; Am. Ord. 1412, passed 6-19-02) Penalty, see § 134.99

SUNRISE

Sec. 8-12. - Smoking in certain outdoor areas in city parks prohibited.

(a) It is unlawful for any person to smoke any tobacco product outdoors in the following areas of any city park: within thirty (30) feet of any children's playground equipment such as swings and jungle gyms; within thirty (30) feet of any sports

playing field (baseball, football, soccer) as measured from the fence separating the field from any spectator areas if one exists or from the actual field where there is no fence; or within thirty (30) feet of any food service area.

(b) Any person who refuses an order from a police officer, public service aide, code enforcement officer or park ranger to extinguish a tobacco product being used in violation of this section or to move to a nonsmoking area, shall, thereafter, in addition to being in violation of this section, be trespassing on city property and shall be subject to arrest if the person refuses a subsequent request to leave the park.

(Ord. No. 459, § 1, 10-8-02)

WEST PARK

Sec. 26-28. - Smoking prohibited in outdoor areas in city parks.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to smoke or chew tobacco on the grounds of any public park operated by the city.

(b) A law enforcement officer may issue a citation to any person in violation of the provisions of this section.

(c) This section shall not apply to any person smoking within a motor vehicle that is within a city park, whether or not located in a parking lot.

(Ord. No. 2009-03, § 11, passed 1-21-2009).

FPL DRAFT 2nd Communication to the City Commission

The SAB has researched and heard testimony from FPL, City staff, and consumer advocacy groups on the proposed FPL “Community” Solar Project.

While the Board does have reservations, we commend the City for its efforts to implement the initiatives outlined in the Sustainability Action Plan. During the negotiation phase we encourage the Commissioners and staff members to negotiate increased direct community benefits from this project, as much as possible.

One opportunity to genuinely take advantage of this project to increase benefits to the community would be for the City to have free EV charging stations located at the determined site(s). Free EV charging stations will provide additional incentives in Fort Lauderdale for growing the EV “revolution” and increase benefits relating to lowering our City’s carbon footprint through alternative fuels for transportation. Any LED lights that illuminate the array at night, would ideally comply with the Dark Sky Initiative to avoid increasing light pollution. (<http://darksky.org>)

The visibility of the solar project aims to encourage community adoption of renewable energy and the income generated from leasing municipal land and air space for the FPL solar array will be of benefit to the City. However, several questions remain unanswered with regards to the accountability and transparency of FPL to channel funds generated from the energy produced at this site along with the funds received from the “voluntary subscribers,” into additional solar projects in our community.

Our board recommends that future solar arrays considered in this partnership ought to directly benefit the City and provide increased protection to its critical systems and infrastructure in case of interruption issues with the electric power grid.

FPL’s project is self-described as “voluntary pricing program designed to allow more customers to support solar energy” that is intended to “help grow solar in Florida.”

(<http://www.fpl.com/news/2014/040214.shtml>) This program is different from other community solar projects in that program subscribers will not directly benefit from the energy generated at the site(s). Therefore, this framework provides more of a “feel good” effect than tangible and direct benefits to the subscribers, who may be somewhat misled by the title of “voluntary, community-based solar.” The Orlando Utilities Commission has a Community Solar Farm at their Gardenia facility that exemplifies a genuine community solar project which is designed to allow subscribers to benefit directly from the array.

(<http://www.ouc.com/environment---community/solar/community-solar>)

The SAB encourages affordable, renewable, clean energy production in Fort Lauderdale and endorses genuine community-based solar and wind generation with direct, tangible, measurable benefits to the city and/or community. The members also encourage future adoption of Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) Programs.

GUESTS OF THE SUSTAINABILITY ADVISORY BOARD (SAB)

Print Name	Sign In	Group or Company
Vicki Eckels	Vicki Eckels	Self
LAUREL COTRER	Laurel Cotrer	SELF
Jane Groenewald	Jane Groenewald	SELF



Smoke Free DRAFT Communication to the City Commission

Cigarette smoking on the beach and in other public areas creates littering from the cigarette butts and second hand smoke which represents a health hazard, creates a nuisance, and impacts air quality. As of 2010 there are 34 ordinances, 5 resolutions, and 12 policies across Florida that have designated smoke-free areas for parks and/or beaches. After careful consideration of the needs of the Neighbors of the City of Fort Lauderdale, the Sustainability Advisory Board encourages the Commission to explore consideration of designating smoke-free beaches and Parks within the City.

The designation of smoke-free areas will advance the City's Press Play Strategic Plan in the following categories:

Goal 2: Be a sustainable and resilient community

Objective 5: Improve air and water quality and our natural environment.

GOAL 3: Be a community that finds opportunities and leverages partnerships to create unique, inviting, and connected gathering places that highlight our beaches, waterways, urban areas, and parks.

Objective 1: Improve access to and enjoyment of our beach, Riverwalk, waterways, parks, and open spaces for everyone